

John H. Davis

# THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

No. 100.—VOL. III.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1843.

PRICE 6d.

## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### BRUSH UP, AND LOOK ALIVE!

IN the more retired and dingy streets of this ever wonderful metropolis may be seen, even to this day, looking forth, from windows embrowned with dust and freckled with spots of putty, as though in innocent and happy ignorance of the jokes which they have originated, notices to this purport—"Single men taken in and *done for*." The truthfulness of the equivocation is charming. To be cosseted and cozened, cared for and cleaned out, tended and fleeced—the notice promises all, and "more, aye, more," in that one comprehensive, idiomatic, and, as we may say, finished expression. It has occurred to us, that governments in general might advertise in a similar strain—"Nations looked after and *done for*!" Our rulers may, perchance, be as void of evil intent, as tenderly considerate as the young widows who let back attics to thriving journeymen. But in the one case as in the other, kindness is killing; and some how or other, it invariably happens, that lodgers and subjects, just in proportion as they commission or allow others to do for them what they should do for themselves, are, in the other and least satisfactory, but most significant sense of the term, *done for*.

As, by ordination of a wise Providence, bodily health is linked with regular activity, and intellectual strength is associated with the stated exercise of the mental faculties, so the well-being of society is to be found only in the discharge, by society, of the great duties it owes to itself. "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," is a curse which unfolds an unlooked-for blessing—the bitter tonic prescribed to diseased human nature by Almighty wisdom. Society is under a similar ban—a similar discipline of mercy. God has bidden it go forth and get its own living; or, in other words, has bound up its welfare with the exercise, by its members, of care, activity, forethought, and self-sacrifice. There is a natural tendency in it to inaction in this matter—to shift from itself the anxiety and labour of providing for its own comfort, its own healthful growth and enjoyment—its sanatory, commercial, educational, moral, religious condition—and, yielding itself up to selfishness and sensuality, to devote upon any who make fair promises the charge of looking after social happiness. And there are those, a select few, who take upon them the duty of tending and "doing for" society—who wash, iron, and mend for it—keep its victuals and dispose of its scraps—look into all its affairs—furnish it with books—provide it occasionally with company lest it should be dull—undertake to settle all its quarrels—conduct it, at proper seasons, to church—and persuade it, alas! too successfully, that it need give itself no concern about its own affairs—that they will all be managed for it much better than ever they would have been managed by it. And so society grows a lumpish, indolent, gawky thing—whose life is spent in shunning troublesome duties, and in seeking selfish indulgences—and the government which looks after it, scolds, pinches, hectors, fleeces it, at will.

The world would seem to be, according to prevailing notions, one great menagerie, of which its several peoples are the wild beasts, and its various governments the keepers. Communities, instead of being cast upon their own resources in matters of economy, morality, and religion—compelled to go forth, day by day, in search of what they most need, and thus to brace and nerve their powers whilst engaged in seeking the satisfaction of their own wants—are shut up in cages, called "constitutions," and fed, and fattened, and tamed, into uselessness and servility. Men who come together into society, are very apt to give way to a notion that all anxiety felt by them, individually, all labour spent, all sacrifice made, for the promotion of social improvement, is just so much superfluous trouble—and, in general, they are quite willing to surrender a large portion of their rights to any "authorised" power who will take the responsibility off their hands. In a word, society cannot endure the bother of looking after its own welfare. It greatly prefers to be *done for*.

And it is to be observed that this transference by a people to their rulers, of all active concern in the common weal—this suppression of functions, the exercise of which has been charged upon them as a duty by the Ruler of nations, is not a negative evil merely. It is followed, as a matter of course, by an unnatural enlargement and excess of propen-

sions, which needed not stimulus, but counteraction. When men cease to care for the public, under a conviction that it is no business of their's—when government persuades them to cherish no responsibility for the wretchedness, the ignorance, the immorality, the irreligion, which reign around them, but rather to commit to it the business of dealing with these evils—when, in a word, the individual members of society are no longer conscious of the obligation to interest themselves in bettering the condition of society—general selfishness will run out into some national passion which will carry its punishment in its very power. Our own country offers a sad illustration of this. Our rulers have relieved us from responsibility in respect of every pressing duty to the public. They have taken in hand the people's health—they regulate their laws of exchange—assume to cultivate their minds and morals—and actually prescribe for them their religious creed. As a people, consequently, we have had no duties calling us out of ourselves—no responsibilities devolving upon us concern for the general good. The undivided stream of our energies, consequently, has run into another and far less desirable channel. Set at liberty by the state from the task of husbanding any portion of our time, our activity, our thought for society, we have employed the whole for ourselves. National life, if we may so speak, has risen up in one single stem of passion—and the sole pursuit of Englishmen is the making of money. Devotion to business, the conventional phraseology employed to describe an absorption of all our faculties in the acquisition of wealth, has become our distinguishing characteristic—and men's relation to the public, and the duties springing out of that relation, are positively fading out of the heart of society.

The two things being thus disproportioned—the sense of duty to our fellows being so overborne by propensities to self-indulgence—society being so strongly predisposed to neglect the cultivation of conscience in reference to its own condition; any widely operating agency which, in so far as it reaches, withdraws energy from selfish cares to cares which terminate upon the community, must be regarded as eminently beneficial. And such is the glory of the voluntary principle. But for it, limited as in this country its sphere has been, it is impossible to calculate to what an unwieldy size of plethoric selfishness the nation would have grown. The voluntary principle, in many spheres of benevolence, but especially in the maintenance of religious institutions, has rasped our sense of duty to others into something like feeling. It may be far from what we prefer—its appeals may often annoy us—its incessant claims upon us may be regarded as objectionable—and its increasing demands upon our resources may dispose us to question, after all, its fitness for this world. But, then, our uneasiness under it only proves how necessary it is to the ultimate restoration of society to health. Very indolent people, whose tendencies are apoplectic, are usually forward to protest against the means best adapted to dispel drowsiness. They have no objection to that light and pleasant tickling which just serves to fetch them from deep sleep to a dreamy doze—but any resort to that gentle aspersion of water upon the face, which is briefly described by the phrase "cold pig," is held to be unsuitable. And yet it may be a real blessing to some folks—and, possibly, the louder the outcry against its use the greater is the necessity for trying it.

"Why shrinks my soul, half blushing, half afraid,  
Backward, abash'd to ask thy friendly aid?  
I know my need, I know thy giving hand,  
I crave thy friendship at thy kind command."

Aye! welcome be the visits of the voluntary principle, which, even when least courted, serve at all events to remind us that there is something in this world worth a thought besides money, and somebody to enjoy it besides ourselves! Anything which breaks in upon the even course of sordid calculation, rude though it might be, should have a welcome from us—anything which puts its hand upon the shoulder of public spirit, and shakes it from guilty slumbers! There is in us all a strange readiness to forget that man, immortal man, is kin to us—and a singular forwardness in the governments of the earth to encourage in us the forgetfulness. Perhaps, the greatest peril to which social organisation exposes us, is the temptation it offers to shift from ourselves to our rulers all active care

for the myriads around us, and to condense our whole duty to man into the payment of the Queen's taxes. True Christianity puts to flight every form of selfishness, just as the god of day drives darkness before his glorious chariot. And that mode of supporting and extending Christian institutions which most entirely harmonises with this great object, and which least sanctions and abets the evil to which society is naturally prone, we take to be most worthy of adoption by reflecting men. Such is the voluntary principle.

### THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND ITS BOOKBINDERS.

We request the attention of our readers to a letter signed "J. Dunning," inserted in another column, containing a counter statement of facts to that put forward last week, by five master bookbinders. We had intended to have offered some remarks upon the last-mentioned document. As, however, the workmen are about to put into circulation a detailed proof of their own representation of the matter, we think it better to suspend comment until the facts have been settled upon. We shall, therefore, defer our article for a week or two.

CHURCH RATE, SUDBURY.—Summonses were issued against seven parties for non-payment of the church rate for the parish of St Peter, and came on for hearing at the Town hall, on Monday last. Previous to the opening of the court, Mr William Bestoe Smith, the mayor (whose apostacy from the whigs is only to be dated somewhat more than 12 months), who presided, observed, that he wished to say a few words to the parties now summoned. He could not conceive, if persons would think for themselves, that they would allow themselves to be led away by the machinations of one person, led astray by one whose only aim was an unenviable notoriety. The objection raised to the rate was all moonshine; besides, church rates were no tax on conscience any more than poor rates, and he was surprised that any one should be allowed to impose on parties' minds by such silly nonsense. Mr Higgs (a dissenting minister, who was summoned at the last meeting, and was charged by the Mayor as being the leader in the opposition to the rate), replied that he wished to know to whom the Mayor pointed in the language just held. He was ordered by the Mayor peremptorily to be silent. Mr Higgs rejoined that the business of the court had not commenced; the Mayor had denounced him in a public manner, and he had a right to make a reply. The Mayor's anger waxed ungovernable, and he ordered the constable to remove Mr Higgs out of court. The constable, conceiving this a most unusual proceeding, hesitated, when the Mayor with increased vehemence told him to do his duty, and Mr Higgs was taken by the collar out of court. The above is only a specimen of the spirit with which the Mayor conducted the whole of the after proceedings. Mr Gooday, solicitor, was concerned to watch the cases, on behalf of several of the parishioners, and on his making an observation to the Court, the Mayor said, he did not sit there to be bullied by a hired advocate. Mr Gooday replied that on all occasions he wished to conduct his business with temper and propriety; but it appeared to him that the bullying was all on the other side; and the Mayor must remember that he was dealing with parties who held quite as good a standing in society as himself. The Mayor said, "I shall do as I think proper, and any parties may pursue their remedy against me who dislike my proceedings." Orders were made upon all the parties summoned. There was upon this last meeting a very large attendance in court, and the manner in which parties were treated caused great dissatisfaction.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

CHURCH RATE REFUSED.—The parishioners of Great Malvern assembled in the vestry, on Friday morning, to take into consideration the propriety of granting a church rate of 4s. in the pound, for the purpose of repairing the premises of the abbey church. Mr John Archer, parish clerk and warden, proposed the rate, but no seconder appeared. It was then moved and seconded that the consideration of the rate be adjourned to that day six months, which, we understand, was carried unanimously.—*Worcester Chronicle*.

SEIZURE FOR CHURCH RATES.—During the present week, the agents of mother church have committed robbery, under the name of law and religion, at the flour mill of Mr Rowntree, at Kirkstall, from whence they stole four packs of flour, to the value of £7 8s., to satisfy a church rate demand for £5 0s. 4d. levied to pay the surplice washers and pew dusters of Headingley church. Oh religion, what crimes are committed in thy name!—*Leeds Times*.

THE TITHE CASE, ST ANDREW'S, HOLBORN.—The bills originally filed in Chancery by the rector against certain of his recalcitrant parishioners have been abandoned, the answer put in not suiting the reverend

ORIGINAL



plaintiff. Yet, notwithstanding the attorney (who is the rector's kinsman) has just recovered from a dangerous illness, and his client, harassed by the absence of many of his congregation, and the remonstrances of others against the rubrical regulations recommended in the celebrated charge of his diocesan, as well as himself being a great sufferer from attacks of the gout, he is returning to the charge, by filing amended bills!

**THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE IN AMERICA.**—According to the testimony of Dr Lang, the abolition of the patronage of religion by the state in America, has greatly conduced to the prosperity of religion in that country, and that, instead of infidelity and popery having been advanced thereby, he believes that neither the one nor the other can succeed in making any advance upon the general population of the United States. We recommend to the attentive consideration of those friends of our establishment who so repeatedly point to the spread of infidelity in America, the following statement of Dr Lang—"that of the members of the present American congress, amounting to about two hundred and fifty, there are not fewer than forty of such decided piety, as to hold social meetings for prayer." We should be glad could we point out a similar proportion of equally decided Christian men belonging to our own House of Commons. Mr Buckingham states in his recently published work on America, that the voluntary system is found to be abundantly adequate to the support of religious teachers, without forced tax of any kind; and while there is no clergyman who is thought to receive more than 2,500 dollars, or about £500 sterling per annum; there is no one who has less than 1,000 dollars, or £200 per annum, and from £300 to £400 may be taken to be the average of their salaries. The clergy of each of the denominations are of a higher order, upon the whole, than the same classes in England, not perhaps in learning, but in unexceptionable morality, in gentlemanly manners, and in zeal and exclusive devotion to their duties. No clergyman or minister in New York (says Mr Buckingham) receives less than £200 a-year, and they who assert that the voluntary system has been tried and failed in America, must speak in ignorance of the real state of the case, or, what is worse, with wilful perversion of the truth. There is no city in the world that I have ever visited, where so large a number of the population attend public worship, where that worship is more devoutly entered into by their teachers, or where the influence of morality and religion are more powerfully exerted over the great mass of the community, than in New York." [The above paragraph is taken from the February number of the *Vicar's Lantern*, published at Rochdale, a periodical devoted to the exposure of the abuses resulting from church establishments. We are glad to find that this useful and cheap publication not only maintains its footing, but commenced the present year with a considerable enlargement in size.]

**REGISTRATION OF CHAPELS.**—Out of nearly 4,000 independent and baptist churches, it appears that only 1,260 (1,098 in England, and 161 in Wales) have yet been registered for the solemnisation of marriage. The Wesleyan methodists have been still less eager to have their places registered; whereas the Roman catholics have 263 chapels registered out of 474, being considerably more than half.

**BARNARD CASTLE.**—A paragraph has lately been extensively circulated among the newspapers, stating that the independent chapel at Barnard Castle had been converted into a theatre, and that a large portion of the congregation had gone over to the established church; and some of the journals have stated that "Mr Barker, the minister of the late chapel, was expected to seek admission into that church himself." The Rev. J. Harrison, in a letter to the editor of a northern paper, says—"Allow me, sir, in justice to myself, as minister of the above-named chapel, as well as to the respectable persons who attend it, who feel themselves to have been greatly maligned and insulted by the statement in question, to inform you and the public, that the whole story, from beginning to end, is a base and utter falsehood."

**DISSENTING BAPTISM AND CHURCH BURIAL.**—The following is the copy of a hand-bill, bearing the signature of the Rev. E. Wilson, rector of Topcroft, Suffolk, among his parishioners, under the above head:—

"Christ has one body, the holy, catholic, and apostolic church. This is the ark of the new covenant. Salvation is covenanted only to the true and faithful members of this body.

"The church in England, founded here by apostles, is a true branch thereof, and the only branch in this country.

"Dissenters of all kinds are schismatics, that is, they separate from Christ's one church, and make divisions in the body. As such they are condemned by St Paul in holy scripture, and excommunicated or cut off from fellowship by the church, according to the authority given to it by Christ himself for that purpose.

"By the laws of the church (which have been in force for more than eighteen hundred years) no dissenter or excommunicated person, unless he have repented and united himself to the church, is entitled to church burial.

"Baptism by dissenters does not place the person baptised in the way of salvation, unless what is spiritually wanting in it be added by confirmation in the true church of Christ.

"Whether infants, having only dissenting baptism, and dying before they can be united to the church of their own free will, are entitled to church burial, is doubtful! At all events, every right-thinking parent will consult the feelings of the clergyman, and, if he request it, will bury his child where he had it baptised. But the child so baptised has no covenanted promise of salvation, as it would have had if baptised into the ark of Christ's holy church.

"Grown-up dissenters have no title whatever to church burial, until they have been reconciled to the church."

**THE GOVERNMENT CHURCH EXTENSION SCHEME.**—The *Record* is exceedingly wrath that the *Globe* and *Chronicle* are disposed to think slightly of Sir Robert Peel's plan for giving increased funds to the church by applying part of the ecclesiastical revenues for that purpose. It says—"The subject of debate is that of the lands and other estates of the church. These, as it is now well ascertained, are exceedingly ill-administered; and, under the existing law, cannot be made to yield their full value. By an entirely different system, which, however, can only be established by an act of parliament, these estates may be made to produce a very large annual income, over and above their present rental. Whether this may be £100,000, or £200,000, or £300,000, we shall not now stop to inquire; only remarking, in reply to those who foolishly exclaim, that 'Sir Robert Peel is going to do nothing for the church'—that if the new measure gives the church an increased rental of only £100,000 a year, and at the same time enables her to raise money thereon, it will be equal to supplying her with a capital, immediately available, of three millions sterling.

**PUSEYISM.**—A protestant clergyman in Cavan, who lately adopted the cross on the hinder part of his surplice, has become an object of popular indignation. It is said that he has received notice not to go to his church in future, as his life is in peril in consequence of this Puseyite embellishment.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

#### THE SCOTTISH CHURCH.

As the last remaining hope of concession from government on the part of the nonintrusionists has died away, and the universal opinion prevails, that a secession from, if not a breaking up of, the Scottish church establishment is inevitable, everything relative to that event must be matter of interest to every opponent of establishments.

On this subject, the *Glasgow Citizen*, a whig paper, says:—"While we have felt it our duty to make the foregoing observations relative to the nonintrusion cause and its leaders, we cannot withhold our sympathy from those who have been drawn into the wake of the majority from conscientious and honourable motives, and who are about to resign—many of them in their old age—the comforts and emoluments of an establishment to which they have been long attached. We shall, at the same time, hail their accession to the ranks of voluntaryism as an important epoch in the progress of religious liberty in this country.

"From all quarters the notes of preparation are now heard. The principal heads of the scheme for the support of the 'free church,' will be found in our first page; and large sums in aid of the general fund have already been collected. At a meeting held last week in St Luke's church, Edinburgh, Dr Chalmers made the following statement:—

"The parish of Dunkeld had subscribed as much as, if carried over all Scotland, would continue the services of the outgoing ministers. The Water of Leith was the most splendid instance of the kind yet given. In the course of two days, the sum of £1 10s. 6d., had been raised; and out of two hundred and sixty families visited, one hundred and forty-six had subscribed, with a promise from several others to contribute the following week. Now, these contributions were all from the working classes—the quarrymen, carters, and others of that class; and it was that which rendered their subscriptions peculiarly valuable. They had also received £65 in donations, £2 of which were offered by a seceder. If these results were carried over all Scotland, the amount raised would be £150,000. It was owing to the noble sacrifices made by the ministers, and the noble efforts made by the people in the large towns, that the difficulty had been overcome of providing for clergymen in localities where the population could not afford to do what they desired for the sustentation of their ministers. From the general fund all would receive their equal share; and to show how determined the ministers of Edinburgh were to apply all the advantages of their position to the promotion of the general benefit, he would mention (and he trusted his rev. friends would excuse him for doing so) that Dr Gordon and Mr Henry Grey had taken smaller houses, and at lower rents, than their present ones; Dr Cunningham had taken an attic in York place; and Dr Candlish a flat in Frederick street. And why had Dr Gordon done so, when his congregation had raised £4,500? Because he desired that the benefit should extend to all. A saddler (Dr Chalmers also mentioned) had descended from a £35 house to a flat in Thistle street, at £13, that he might be enabled to aid the free church."

"This looks like earnest. It is also a fair and legitimate, because an independent means, of promoting what they conceive to be the cause of religious truth. Throughout the country parishes an active agitation is likewise in progress."

**THE NEW SECESSION.**—We understand that an architect in town has received instructions to complete designs for new churches to be erected for the outgoing ministers.—*Scotsman*.

**OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.**—The *Witness*, the organ of the nonintrusion party, says, "The speedy disruption of the established church of Scotland, seems now as certain as any previous event can be. There can be now no alternative; the approaching Assembly will terminate this struggle." The *Aberdeen Banner* speaks in the same strain:—"We cannot conclude without expressing our surprise that any person in his sober senses should persist, after this explicit declaration from government of its determined enmity to our claims, in hanging his hopes upon that pin. All hope of that sort is over, and whoever entertains it may be given up as infatuated. Juggling there may be, but no attempt at a settlement. Our hope is in the free church. 1843 is the pre-ordained year!" The *Scotsman*, which takes the opposite side:—"The non-intrusion clergy now find themselves occupying a position which the majority of them, we firmly believe, never anticipated being placed in. They have before them the almost absolute certainty of losing stipends, manse, and all that hitherto main-

tained them comfortably and respectably in the world."

**THE SCOTTISH CHURCH.**—In the Court of Session, on Friday last, the Lord Ordinary (Wood) pronounced an interlocutor in one of the innumerable branches of the Scotch kirk question, to which at this moment, considerable importance is attached. An interdict had been applied for by a party against a presbytery erecting what was stated to be a *quoad sacra* parish. This, as a matter of course, was granted, with 14 days to the parties complained against to answer. On answers being put in, the Lord Ordinary recalls the interdict, so far as finding that it was only sought by the presbytery to erect a chapel of ease, without assigning a parish or giving a seat in the presbytery to the person to be appointed to it; and that this was competent to the presbytery, being composed of legally endowed ministers. But his lordship passes the note, and continues the interdict against the parties stated to be *quoad sacra* members of presbytery taking any part in the erection of this chapel of ease.

#### Correspondence.

##### RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

56, Paternoster row, March 3, 1843.

SIR—The note which you appended to the letter of "Observer" in your last number so fully and satisfactorily answers his various statements, that it appears almost unnecessary to trouble you further on the subject. An anxiety, however, to meet any fair requirements induces me to send you a few remarks for "Observer's" information, and that of the public generally. A reference to our reports will show the incorrectness of the charge "that the society has become a great overgrown monopoly, too unwieldy to be useful, and too mighty in its operations not to hurt the fair trader." The charge of monopoly is groundless; for the society has no exclusive power or privilege of vending its publications beyond any other publishers. I am quite prepared to rebut the charge of injuring the trader by giving a full statement of the allowances made on the sale of the society's works, if the booksellers your correspondent has consulted wish it, and will favour me with their names.

The reference you have made to the mode of appropriating our subscriptions is a simple and complete reply to the charges of "Observer," who is evidently unacquainted with the nature and extent of the society's operations. He may, however, say, that because we gave away more than we received last year it does not necessarily follow that this has been our general plan. I therefore furnish the following list, which will further corroborate your statement:—

|      | Total amount of Subscriptions and Contributions. |      | Grants. |       |
|------|--|------|---------|-------|
| 1835 | £4,966   | 2 11 | £5,926  | 5 4   |
| 1836 | 5,113  | 5 3  | 6,230   | 6 1   |
| 1837 | 6,826  | 1 11 | 8,570   | 11 10 |
| 1838 | 5,761  | 4 0  | 8,184   | 10 4  |
| 1839 | 5,482  | 6 2  | 7,740   | 4 3   |
| 1840 | 6,114  | 6 0  | 9,004   | 12 0  |
| 1841 | 5,662  | 15 2 | 7,817   | 11 11 |
| 1842 | 5,826  | 17 8 | 8,329   | 1 8   |
|      | £45,752  | 19 1 | £61,803 | 3 5   |

So it will be seen that during the last eight years the subscriptions, donations, collections, and auxiliary contributions, have amounted to £45,752 19s. 1d., and the grants to £61,803 3s. 5d., being £16,050 4s. 4d. beyond the amount of such receipts, and this without any charge for agency and other expenses connected with the society's home and foreign gratuitous operations. No parties could carry on such operations at a charge of ten per cent. for expenses on the sum appropriated; taking into consideration agency, shipping, collectors' poundage, traveling charges, visiting auxiliaries, &c.; but even ten per cent. on the amount would be £6,180, making the grants in eight years exceed the contributions by £22,230.

After this statement taken from our printed reports, which doubtless "Observer" has read, can one word be necessary in reply to such remarks as, "The society, by the aids of large and long-continued subscriptions, competes with the unassisted trader"—"How is it that, with such amazing stock, &c., presses, machines, and public subscriptions, the society is not doing more for the public?"—and especially the assertion that "The public money received by the society must be sufficient for all the gratuitous distribution of its works, besides furnishing them with ready money to go to the best markets for all the staple articles needed for so large a concern." The society's tradesmen would be very unwilling to take the surplus subscriptions, after meeting the grants, in liquidation of their claims on the institution. The statement I have furnished also replies to the unkind and ungenerous insinuation against a body of most disinterested and laborious gentlemen who have the management of the institution—"Who pockets the profits?" I answer, The kind public who patronise the society, and the millions who are perishing for lack of knowledge, among whom its works are gratuitously distributed.

There is one part of your correspondent's letter that will afford to the friends of the society sincere satisfaction. I refer to the passage, "I have consulted booksellers, and they all agree, that enjoying the exclusive right to tracts and other publications as the society does, they could produce works as good and as cheap, and yet buy all and pay for all, without the subscriptions of the public." This is exactly what the society does; it has no means of securing exclusive rights in its publications, but what are enjoyed by all publishers. It does produce works good and cheap, and buys all and pays for all, without appropriating the subscriptions for such objects; and, like the private bookseller, it is entirely dependent on the kind support of the public, without which it could not proceed in its benevolent course.

Your correspondent, therefore, proves that there is no unfair competition between the society, as publishers, and the numerous and highly respected members of the trade it has the privilege to be engaged with in its business transactions; indeed, he states that the society's works are not cheaper than can be obtained at the booksellers he names. Does "Observer" refer to the cheapness of their copyright works?

\* i. e. more than giving away £22,340 beyond the receipts, and allowing subscribers to purchase to any amount on reduced terms.



Though I do not think it a generous mode of attack for a person to come forward masked, yet I am sure the committee of the Religious Tract society will be happy to furnish "Observer" with any further information he can with propriety call for, on being favoured with a personal interview; and I am satisfied that when he becomes acquainted with the institution and its management, he will regret that, under wrong impressions, he should have made the unjustifiable assertion, "that the religious public has been egregiously and wickedly imposed upon by the managers of this institution."

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,  
WM JONES,  
Corresponding Secretary and Superintendent.

#### THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND ITS BOOKBINDERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.  
SIR—There will be a full reply to the circular of the British and Foreign Bible society, by the journeymen bookbinders, ready in a few days.

In this reply, it will be shown, upon indisputable evidence, that the statements of the "five master bookbinders" are untrue—namely, that instead of the "average" wages of their workmen, on the work of which they complained, being 30s. per week, or 6d. per hour, that they are as near as possible, on the "average," 19s. per week, or 3d. per hour: this, on the "whole run" of what is called in the trade "forwarding." It will also be shown, that on the work in "roan gilt edges," which is the specific matter of complaint—and of which all mention is avoided by the "five master bookbinders"—the wages of the men are, upon the "average," as near as possible as stated by the journeymen in their "statement" of the prices received by them for their work, wages, &c., technically set forth—namely, as follows—

"We believe the average wages, taking the highest and the lowest at the former prices to have been about £1 7s. per week, day 10 hours. The average wages at the reduced prices, taking the highest and the lowest, we believe to be about 15s. 9d. per week, day 10 hours, when fully employed. As it is work done by the 'piece,' the wages of different men will, of course, vary according to their different degrees of quickness and skill—the opinion we here mean to convey is, that the man who earned £1 7s. per week, at the former prices on this work, would now earn 15s. 9d. per week. If he earned £1 10s. per week at the former prices on this work, he would now earn 17s. 6d. per week—and so on."

It will be shown that the above is rather understated than overstated.

That the women's wages, upon the reduced prices, average 5s. 11d. per day of 10 hours, instead of from 8s. to 10s. and upwards.

The British and Foreign Bible society for their bibles and testaments in roan, gilt edges, adopted, with scarcely a variation, the prices of the Scottish board. And have made their binders furnish the means of such reduction.

Take for example the ruby bible, 24mo, in this binding. The Scottish board sell this book for 1s. 6d., as also now does the Bible society.

But the Scottish board get this book in quires for 9d., and consequently can very well afford to sell it for 1s. 6d., and pay a fair price for its binding.

But the British and Foreign Bible society cannot get this book from the patent printers under 1s. in quires, and therefore, as no part of its price is furnished from the funds of the society, they make the binders supply the difference of 25 per cent on the book in quires out of the price of its binding; which, I need not inform you, has fallen upon the journeymen, and by which they are ground to powder.

This in brief is a true statement of the subject. Begging you will accept their sincerest thanks for your most able advocacy,

I am, sir, yours most obediently,

T. J. DUNNING.

#### THE "PATRIOT" AND MR STURGE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—I have no claim upon your columns, as I am not a subscriber to your paper, and read it only at second-hand and at distant intervals. Yet I solicit permission to express through you, my utter indignation and contempt of some recent editorial scribbling in the paper to which I do subscribe. I mean the *Patriot*. The effect produced on my mind by its dastardly attacks on Mr Sturge, is of the most painful description. I believe, too, that many others of its "constant readers" entirely sympathise with me, and I hope they will have honesty enough to declare their disgust. I am not a universal suffragist, and but a very humble member of the dissenting ministry; so that neither sentiment nor station qualifies me to appear as an apologist of Mr Sturge. Indeed, knowing that excellent individual only through his magnanimous and philanthropic deeds, I have been wont to think that either his accuser or his apologist would need to be no ordinary man if he should expect to be listened to. The *Patriot* has, I think, shown itself ready to become the one or the other of these, as might serve its turn, but I question if it be not incapable of becoming either, to any other purpose than its own discredit. Before the conference, the *Patriot* raised its snaky crest, with intent to dance or bite as the issue might direct; and gloatingly did it launch its fangs, when the man, whose proper title it has suborned for its own front, had (as was supposed) "made a halt in the mud." How these capable editors did then "Ellenborough" the Queen's English. But it won't do. The public cannot forego the pleasure of honouring a man, whose name is lashed to the noblest enterprises that have ever tasked human energies. When many a *Patriot* editor has regained the shores of oblivion, or is left only with the "names of little note," the eulogy of the patriot Sturge will be sung in hall and hut.

Yours truly,

W. BARNES.

London, Feb. 28th.

#### Imperial Parliament.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

- American treaty, against article relating to fugitive slaves, 1. (From Anti-slavery Society.)  
Church extension, for, 6.  
Church rates, for amendment of, 1.  
Corn laws, for repeal of, 80.  
Ecclesiastical Courts bill, against, 19.  
Governor-general of India, respecting Somnath proclamation, 2.  
Malt, for repeal of duty, 2.

Manufacturing districts, for inquiry into late outbreak in, 1.  
Maynooth college, against further grant to, 2.  
Mines and Collieries act, for amendment of, 3.  
Poor Law Amendment act, for alteration of, 3.  
Poor Relief (Ireland) act, for amendment of, 3.  
Property Tax act, for repeal of, 2.  
St Asaph and Bangor dioceses, against union of sees of, 47.

#### PUBLIC BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

##### BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

1. Dog Carts bill.
2. Turnpike Roads (Ireland) bill.
3. Law of Evidence bill.
4. House of Lords Oaths bill.
5. Turnpike Roads (Ireland) bill.

##### BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

1. Law of Evidence bill.
2. House of Lords Oaths bill.
3. Turnpike Roads (Ireland) bill.

##### CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

1. Justices of Peace (Ireland) bill.
2. Punishment of Death bill.
3. Supply.—£630,164, victuals for seamen and marines in her Majesty's fleet; £125,459, for salaries of officers and contingent expenses of the Admiralty office; £2980, registry of seamen; £36,773, scientific department of the navy; £194,353, naval establishments at home; £23,132, naval establishments abroad; £591,951, wages of artificers, naval establishments at home; £37,490, wages of artificers, naval establishments abroad; £1,055,694, naval stores, steam machinery, &c.; £934,868, charge of new works, improvements, and repairs in the naval yards; £21,434, medical stores; £61,011, miscellaneous services; £746,107, half pay to officers of the navy and royal marines; £498,702, military pensions and allowances; £168,309, civil pensions and allowances; £945,439, army and ordnance department (conveyance of troops and stores); £100,335, home department (convict service); £429,302, post office department (contract packet service); £124,861, civil establishments of the ordnance; £110,779, royal engineers and sappers and miners; £342,467, royal regiment of artillery, &c.; £39,465, barrack masters; £405,119, ordnance works and repairs, barracks, &c.; £194,806, ordnance surveys, &c.; £269,000, ordnance stores; £167,852, half-pay officers, retired allowances, &c.; £194,793, commissariat supplies.

##### BILL READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Justices of Peace (Ireland) bill.

#### MOTIONS.

Education.—Motion made and question proposed, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into her instant and serious consideration, the best means of diffusing the benefits and blessings of a moral and religious education among the working classes of her people." (Lord Ashley.) Question put and agreed to.

Shipwrecks.—Motion made and question put, "That the select committee on shipwrecks consist of twenty-three members." The House divided; ayes 84, noes 90.

Hostilities in Afghanistan.—Motion made and question proposed, "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances which led to the late hostilities in Afghanistan, to report the evidence, and their observations thereon." (Mr Roebuck.) The House divided; ayes 75, noes 189.

Supply.—Motion made and question proposed, "That the order of the day for the committee of supply be now read;" amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the question, in order to add the words, "there be laid before this House an account of the sums expended in out-door relief to the poor, during the years 1841 and 1842, and of the work performed for such expenditure." (Mr Walter.)—instead thereof. Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question;" amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Question again proposed, "That the order of the day for the committee of supply be now read;" amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the question, in order to add the words, "Mr Clements, assistant poor law commissioner, do attend at the bar of this house on Monday next." (Mr Ferrand.)—instead thereof. Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question;" the House divided; ayes 195, noes 6. Main question put and agreed to.

#### DEBATES.

Wednesday, March 1st.

#### THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Mr ROEBUCK brought forward his motion for a committee of inquiry into the policy of the late government respecting Afghanistan. He was prepared to prove that the war was impolitic and unjust, and that the late ministers, when called on for their defence, had garbled the evidence of the facts.

His (Mr Roebuck's) object on the present occasion was not to condemn any one, but to lay a foundation on which an accusation might be based. The onus of proving the accusation would lie upon the party accusing. If he succeeded in making out to the satisfaction of the House three propositions, he would have effected all that he desired—first, if he could show that the war was both impolitic and unjust; secondly, that it was undertaken without the necessary sanction of the parliament of this country and of the East India company; and, lastly, that when the parties now accused were called upon for their defence, for their justification before the country and the House, they garbled and falsified the evidence which was required for the purpose of forming a judgment on their conduct.

If he was mistaken in these accusations, those ministers, confident in their own integrity, would of course be the foremost supporters of a motion for a searching inquiry into their conduct; if they resisted that motion, he should have no alternative but condemnation of them. He had a precedent in Mr Burke's committee of 1783, on the Indian administration of Mr Hastings. His first charge was, that this war was unjust and impolitic, because it was a war of aggression; it being necessary, in order to render a war just, that it should be defensive. He would admit that a war might be aggressive in appearance, and yet defensive in reality. But then the apprehension of danger must be a reasonable one, and the attack must be made on the party from whom that danger was to be apprehended. We must not knock down Thomas for fear of Richard. Now, he would say, that if the name of Britain had suffered, it was mainly through the mischievous activity of the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who had kindled wars in every region of the world from Western America to Eastern China. He charged the noble lord, not as some had charged him, with treasonably favouring the enemies of his country, but with knowing nothing of the way to conduct international negotiations, and with interfering in matters with which England had no concern. The influence of Lord Palmerston, while in the Foreign office, was pernicious; like a lucifer match, no sooner did he meet with an obstruction, than he broke out into a flame. After drawing an outline of the geography of the British possessions in the East Indies, and of the Afghan boundaries, he gave a short history of the royal family of Cabul, and of the affairs of Afghanistan; from which he proceeded to a similar narrative of Persian affairs, and adverted to a treaty of 1814, by which England was bound not to interfere

in any dispute between Persia and Afghanistan, unless requested by both those nations to act as mediator. He censured the mission of Sir Alexander Burnes as amounting in truth to the employment of a spy, and cited declarations of the British government, professing neutrality and non-interference. The dread of danger from Russia through Persia had seized the minds of the rulers of England; and whom did they attack? Not Russia—not Persia—but Dost Mahomed, a friend of their own. By way of precaution against a strong enemy, they attacked a weak friend. He called on an English House of Commons to rebuke this gross attack on honour and honesty. Then the British government had attempted to set up Schah Soojah—who, he must observe, was not the legitimate sovereign—against Dost Mahomed, who was beloved by his own subjects, and reputed to be one of the ablest princes in the East; and all upon this pretext of danger from Russia through Persia, by the siege of Herat, and the probably consequent seizure of Afghanistan. But the siege of Herat was presently raised, and even that pretext was then cut away. So much for the honesty of this war—now for its expediency. There was no danger from Russia; and if there had been any, the way to meet it was not to put down Dost Mahomed.

He was prepared to show that no danger could reasonably be apprehended from Russia; and he would further contend that if it were we had no right to make scapegoats of a people wholly unconnected with Russia—a people residing on the west of the Indus, where we had no right ever to have set our foot [hear, hear]. Danger from Russia!—ridiculous. Danger from a country whose nearest possession was on the distant eastern shores of the Caspian!—of a nation whose armies, in order to reach our Indian empire, must traverse deserts, must cross numerous rapid rivers, scale mountains innumerable, and conquer many warlike nations, before they could possibly reach our Indian possessions.

Why, then, should we have feared the aggression of Russia upon our Indian territories? If we wanted to quarrel with Russia, we ought to have attacked her, not in Cabul, but in the Baltic and the Black sea. But there was really nothing to dread from her. The noble lord had been deluded by the idle gossip of letters too ridiculous to be the grounds of any serious proceeding. But even in the noble lord's own view, were his means adapted to his end? No; his course should have been to consolidate the British possessions—to remonstrate with Persia—to fix the friendship of Dost Mahomed—and to leave Afghanistan unmolested. But it was another ground of charge against the late government, that they had garbled the evidence laid by them before parliament.

The government which entered upon that war had undertaken a fearful responsibility, even if the documents which related to it had been presented to the country in an unimpaired shape [hear, hear]. But he said the documents laid before that House were garbled [cheers]. He was aware that the charge he brought against the noble lord and his late colleagues in the government was one of a most grave character and not to be made on light grounds. He had in his hand a portion of the proofs by which he would be enabled, if a committee were granted, to establish them, and he would, if further proof were required, produce other portions of the late Sir A. Burnes's papers, to show that the whole of the correspondence of that gentleman had been distorted, so as to make it appear that he maintained opinions to which he was totally opposed. The correspondence was garbled and cut up in such a way, that if any such case were to come before twelve men sitting as a jury to decide upon it, the agent in the transaction would be covered and overwhelmed with shame and confusion.

This he could prove before a committee from a published work containing the letters of Sir A. Burnes in the shape in which they were really transmitted to the foreign office. A letter had been sent to that department by Lord Wellesley, who had omitted to keep a copy; and when Lord Wellesley asked for a copy of it from that department, the answer was that it had been mislaid. But if a committee were granted, that letter, he suspected, would be forthcoming. He thought he had now made out such a *prima facie* case as entitled him to a committee; and he asked for it in the name and for the sake of his country, whose honour was stained by those transactions.

Mr HUME seconded the motion. He had documents in his own power which would prove the garbling of the evidence, especially in the instances of Sir A. Burnes's letters.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL observed, that this was an accusation against a whole ministry, on the subject of a war begun in 1839, and discussed, directly and incidentally, on several occasions since that date. That subject, so disposed of, was now renewed in 1843, and renewed, too, in the absence from England of Sir John Hobhouse, the particular member of the late government to whose department this question more immediately belonged. He denied the applicability of Mr Burke's precedent in the case of Mr Hastings, and commented on the extraordinary unfairness of this attack, made, as it was, under the popular prejudice occasioned by that military disaster which had some time since befallen us in India. He then proceeded to a defence of the policy attacked by Mr Roebuck. The King of Persia, he said, had entered upon a system of aggression, which began with the siege of Herat, and which was intended to be carried into Afghanistan. Sir A. Burnes had certainly recommended the conciliation of Dost Mahomed, but the demand of that sovereign was such as could not be conceded—the transfer to him of a territory belonging to Runjeet Singh. Lord Auckland considered that such policy would be inconsistent with justice, and therefore refused to adopt it. The opinion in India of the danger was at that time very general. If England had not then shown firmness, who could answer that the Indian powers would have remained friendly or neutral? India was strewn with ruined thrones and broken sceptres, and there were many deposed families who would have been ready to attempt the recovery of them, had any symptoms of weakness been exhibited by Britain. Much blame has been directed against the British adoption of Schah Soojah; but certainly there was no general rule, either in India or in Europe, against befriending one claimant of a throne in opposition to another.



He quoted the opinions of Sir A. Burnes and others, communicated to Lord Auckland, and purporting that it would be expedient to espouse the cause of Schah Soojah. The military disasters had not been necessary consequences of the policy pursued by the Governor-general. Perhaps greater glory might have been obtained by waiting for the actual attack of an enemy, and then defeating him with great advantage and great bloodshed; but he preferred the more timely vigilance with which Lord Auckland had acted. Mr Roebuck had imputed to Lord Palmerston a propensity to encourage war. Was that proved by Lord Palmerston's successful mediation between Belgium and Holland? or by his final arrangement of the Turkish question? And ought that noble lord then to be subjected to the idle abuse and ignorant calumny which some had attempted to associate with his name?

Mr D'ISRAELI ridiculed the argument which sought to vindicate the marching of an army into a neighbouring state on the mere ground that there was a vague and feverish feeling in favour of that aggression among the invading nation. That argument would justify all the splanetic movements which we so much blamed in the French people. If, indeed, it could have been shown that there was a real danger from Russia to our Indian empire, the House of Commons might have been induced to wave the application of abstract and general rules; but here was not a tittle of evidence to show the smallest preparation of hostility on the part of Russia—nothing but a vague apprehension of some remotely possible contingency. Lord John Russell forgot, when he talked about the intrigues of the Russians in India, that these intrigues were but reprisals for the secret movements of the British cabinet in Circassia. The noble lord had not met the mover's charge of injustice. Here was a war which had cost much treasure and 20,000 lives, and it was forbidden to us even to inquire. If inquiry were refused, what became of the doctrine of ministerial responsibility?

Mr ESCOTT hoped that the present government would not vote for shielding their predecessors against inquiry. If no better defence could be made than that which Lord John Russell had furnished, the country had a right to carry this matter somewhat further. He then proceeded to argue the details of the question, inveighing with great animation against the abuses committed by those who had conducted the councils of this country, and condemning the distortions and suppressions of the documentary evidence. During Mr Escott's speech the attention of the House seemed to be drawn to the apparent emotion and impatience of the right hon. baronet the First Lord of the Treasury, who with a small bunch of official keys, suspended by a guard chain round his neck, in his hand, sat violently and continually shaking them during the greater part of the speech of the hon. and learned member.

Sir R. PEEL did not think there was any necessary connexion between the question whether the war was justifiable, and the question whether the House ought to appoint a committee of inquiry. He desired, therefore, not to be understood as approving the policy of that war because he did not propose to concur in the motion for the committee. Even if he coincided in the opinion that there was reason to apprehend danger from Russia, he considered subsequent events to have confirmed the suspicion he had originally expressed, that the expedition into Afghanistan would not be found justifiable. But he could not agree to lend the influence of government to the appointment of the proposed committee. It had not been the usage of this country that a party acceding to office should employ its powers to enforce vindictive measures against its predecessors. If he were disposed to yield to party feeling, he might agree to this motion as a retaliation upon the now threatened attack on Lord Ellenborough; but he would act on no such sentiment. He would rather act upon the consideration of that which was befitting the government and beneficial to the people. It was easy to argue about the duty of the House as the inquest of the nation; the practical result of all this would finally be, the transfer of the executive government, both in war and in diplomacy, from the Crown to the House of Commons. Many who had before approved of the war were now opposed to it.

When I objected to the grant of money, the hon. member for Montrose approved of the policy, and also assented to the appropriation of the money [loud laughter].

Mr HUME.—No, I did not; the policy was not the question [renewed laughter].

Sir R. PEEL here very deliberately turned round, and, amid much merriment, produced a volume of parliamentary debates, previously brought to him from the library by Mr E. Tennent. Having found the passage he sought for he continued:—If I were trusting to my general impression I might doubt the correctness of my recollection; but I must bring the hon. member to book, as he gives me so emphatic a denial.

Mr HUME.—But I don't deny it [renewed laughter].

Sir R. PEEL (shutting the book).—Oh! Very well; then—

Mr HUME.—Oh! read, read.

Sir R. PEEL (re-opening the book).—Certainly, I'll read [shouts of laughter]. [Addressing Mr Hume:] This is all stated, you know, in a good humoured way. [Turning over the pages]—I don't know where to find the sentences, I'm sure; but I suppose I shall find them somewhere in the climax [roars of laughter]. We usually find the strongest points in that part of the speech [more laughter]. Oh! here it is: "I am of opinion that the result of the expedition will go far to strengthen the British power in India."

Mr HUME.—Very good, very good [great merriment].

Sir R. PEEL.—Eh? what did you say?

Mr HUME.—Oh! read on, read on.

Sir R. PEEL.—Very well!—"Having seen the lamentable results of inefficient arrangements, I think the greatest credit is due to the British authorities" [great laughter]. Oh, but he goes further than that: here's

another passage—"I think the conduct of Lord Auckland is marked by the greatest wisdom" [roars of laughter]. Then here's another: now what will the hon. gentleman say to this?—"I believe that it is an expedition more likely to be beneficial to India than any which has previously taken place" [repeated laughter]. So I have struck the hon. gentleman above and below, and I hope he's satisfied [more laughter].

It was said that the papers had been garbled. Undoubtedly there existed some passages in the evidence which were not printed in the blue book, but the blue book contained substantially and fairly all that was material to the case. At all events, the fitter course would have been to move for the printing of the whole. Would any public interest be served by opening a bygone complaint against Russia, with whom we were now in progress towards a more enlarged commercial intercourse? He would respectfully recommend it to the House to abstain from any step that could now derange our cordial relations with that country, and constitute a new and dangerous precedent in the conduct of the public service.

Lord PALMERSTON began by adverting to the compliment unintentionally paid him by Mr Roebuck on the subject of his "mischievous activity." He would take credit for the activity, disregarding the imputation of mischief—a word of whose meaning the mover had some odd notions. The mover had used many strong epithets—strong in proportion to the weakness of his arguments; but it was not necessary to take any further notice of language discreditable only to the person using it. It would be an extraordinary proceeding if now, after four years, the arguments, which had lain all that while in ambush, were to be made available for such a motion as this. The charge of garbling the evidence was wholly false; the mover himself had not been able to read one omitted passage, which would have been in the least degree material to the issue. It was not the fact that Sir A. Burnes had questioned the policy of Lord Auckland; on the contrary, that officer had been most clearly of opinion that a vigorous and active course of policy was indispensable. The mover had talked of the hallucination of the government, but that was not confined to the government alone; it extended to the people in general, and was partaken by the press. The noble lord then took a review of the leading events connected with the Afghan war, and concluded with a high-flown panegyric on the foreign policy of the government—

The policy pursued by the late government during the ten years that they were in office, was a policy which no one could deny had been perfectly successful [loud cheers from the opposition]. He was glad to inform those hon. gentlemen who seemed not to know it, and who, doubtless, would be delighted to have a little historical information [a laugh]—he was happy to inform them that the foreign policy of the late government had been eminently successful; that they had engaged in many great and important transactions, which had invariably been brought to a conclusion in accordance with their views; and that, although at many periods there had been great danger of disturbance to the peace of Europe, they had contrived, by a series of miracles—they had, through being endowed with a most marvellous power of always running very close to danger without running into it—they had, through all these difficulties, preserved the peace of Europe [cheers from the opposition].

Sir R. INGLIS wished to know in what the functions of the House for inquiry could be said to consist, if they were not vested in it for such a purpose as that which was now proposed? He would support the motion.

Mr W. O. STANLEY complained that, though the House had been crowded during the "vindictive" speech of Mr Roebuck, a great proportion of the members on the ministerial side had quitted the house without hearing Lord John Russell's defence.

After a few words from Lord JOHN MANNERS, Mr ROEBUCK replied. He complained of the attacks which had been made upon him, and justified his motion by a reference to the precedent of the inquiry into the Walcheren expedition. A division then took place, when the motion was rejected by 189 to 75.

Friday, March 3.

SUPPLY.

On the vote of money for victualing the navy being proposed, a desultory conversation took place on various topics. Captain Pechell entered into the merits of the screw in the building of steam vessels. Captain Rous made several suggestions. He would provide for a gradual reduction of numbers by permitting captains to dismiss men of bad character; he would commute the grog allowed to boys for an equivalent allowance on account of clothes or bedding; he would enforce a stricter discipline in our cruisers, where laxity was now but too much encouraged by breaches of order on the part of the captains themselves, particularly in taking out their wives and families on the Mediterranean station; and he recommended the appointment of younger officers to commands, instead of old gentlemen who had been living twenty years on shore and had forgotten two-thirds of their naval knowledge, besides that many of them had entered into the state of matrimony, which alone made a deterioration of forty per cent in any man. Mr Hume objected now to the number of ships of war which it was proposed to keep up, and which, in time of peace, must be quite unnecessary. He would rather have a smaller fleet more efficient, and therefore more economical. He wished there were fewer large vessels and more small steamers. Mr Sidney Herbert said that the subject of the screw invented by Mr Smith was under the consideration of the Admiralty. The question of choice as between old and young officers was a very difficult one; for if, on the one side, there was a disadvantage in the employment of aged officers, on the other side there was a strong objection against passing over long-established services in favour of junior claims. After a further conversation, the vote was passed without a division.

On the vote for the charges of the Admiralty office, Mr C. Wood objected to the creation of a new office, that of deputy-accountant-general of the navy, at a

salary of 900*l.* per annum. The object seemed to be to relieve the civil lord of the admiralty from the signature of many formal papers, and from a good deal of other business in the nature of detail; but he thought it useful that all details, though perhaps embracing much which was mere matter of course, should pass under the eye of the admiralty lords themselves. Mr S. Herbert showed, by explanations of the course of official business, the necessity of having an officer able to afford that time and attention to the examination of bills and other papers requiring signature, which the various and pressing duties of the lords of the admiralty made it impossible for them to bestow, but without which there could be no real and useful responsibility.

A discussion ensued, supported by Mr Labouchere, Mr Corry, Sir J. Graham, and Mr T. Baring. Sir C. Napier argued that one, or all, of the lords should be constantly at Somerset house. To be sure, there was more business than they could do; but the proper remedy would have been to appoint an additional lord, instead of this irresponsible deputy. Mr Williams was of the same opinion. It was through the absence of personal attention on the part of responsible officers that the customs and the exchequer had lately suffered so heavily from fraud. Mr C. Wood expressed himself unconvinced by the arguments in favour of the arrangement, and declared his intention to take the sense of the committee.

On a division the numbers were—

For the appointment ..... 124

Against it ..... 45

Majority for it ..... 79

On the vote for the Seamen's Registry office, Captain Pechell questioned the efficiency of this establishment, and desired to know something about its working. Sir J. Graham believed it to have been by the operation of this registry that the number of apprentices in the merchant service had been increased in eight years from 2,000 to 22,000. He admitted the system to be susceptible of further improvement. Sir C. Napier defended the registry system as a means of dispensing with impressment. Captain Fitzroy and Mr Hume considered the system to require amendment. Captain Rous ridiculed the idea of superseding impressment by registration. Sailors would never go willingly into a king's ship during war, when they knew that the merchant service would give them three times the wages they could get from the crown. The vote passed without a division.

On the vote for the naval yards, Captain Rous entered largely into technical questions upon the subject of ship building; Captain Pechell treated of similar topics and Captain Gordon gave some explanations. Sir C. Napier agreed with Captain Rous, who had observed that it was of no use to extend the building of ships so fast as to outrun the means of manning them. Mr Sidney Herbert said a few words, and was followed by Mr Hume, who censured the absurdity of building more ships than could be manned.

Monday, March 6.

POOR LAWS.

On the order of the day for going into committee of supply, Mr WALTER, by way of amendment, moved for a return showing the sums expended in out-door relief to the poor during the years 1841 and 1842, and the work performed for such expenditure. He felt bound to take one more opportunity of pressing upon the attention of the House some remarks in corroboration of what he had stated on a previous occasion. In the original secret report it was proposed that at a certain date all out-door relief should be given partly in kind; next, wholly in kind; next, that it should be gradually reduced in quality. Also, that the quantity should be altered for the worse from the first. Again, that the commissioners should have power to reduce, but not to enlarge, allowances. No man in his senses could believe that Lord Grey's government did not adopt that document in framing their subsequent measure. After the repeated garblings, denials, and suppressions of evidence which had taken place, who could believe one word uttered in defence of such a system? And these, too, were the men who were now ready to undertake the office of educating the rising generation—of instilling into them principles of integrity, honesty, fair dealing, and truth! The hon. member concluded with moving for an account of the sums expended in out-door relief to the poor during the years 1841 and 1842, and of the work performed for such expenditure.

Sir J. GRAHAM said, that without questioning Mr Walter's definition of confidence, he could not concur with him in his practice of it. Government was willing to give a return of the amount expended on out-door relief, but no means existed for making up an account of "the work performed for such expenditure."

Mr WALTER then moved for the returns as far as they could be produced, but upon an intimation from the Speaker upon a matter of form, withdrew his motion.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into a committee of supply on the navy estimates. Several large amounts passed without comment, but on some Mr Hume pointed out want of economy or want of management, and obtained various explanations of no material interest.

On the vote of 234,86*l.* for new works, improvements and repairs in the dockyards, &c., Mr W. Williams objected that the vote was greater than last year by 40,000*l.* The sum required for repairs at Portsmouth could not be required. He particularly objected to the sum of 168,000*l.* being laid out in building three new ships there. He objected also to the erection of new barracks for the marines at Chatham, which, in the present distressed state of the country, was an unnecessary and lavish waste of public money. Mr Hume said there was a species



of extravagance in voting 80,000*l.* for buildings to accommodate 900 men. A few other members then addressed the House, and Mr Hume said that on looking at the distress which prevailed through the country, he could not consent to such lavish expenditure, and would, therefore, divide on the vote. The committee then divided, when there appeared, for the estimate, 71; against it, 22; majority, 49.

On the vote for half pay, Mr Williams recommended, as a check upon extravagant promotion, that every advance in a naval officer's rank should be gazetted, as in the cases of officers of the army. He objected to the great amount of half pay. Sir J. Graham answered that all promotions are given minutely, and in more than one form, by the *Navy List*, quarterly published. Mr Williams answered that the *Navy List* does not reach everybody's eye, like the contents of the *Gazette*. His object was to have a publication which would show to all the world the advantages unfairly given to the sons and connexions of peers and members of parliament. Mr Hume complained of the preference given to aristocratic influence over merit. The large proportion of the officers on half pay to those on service was, in his opinion, monstrous. The vote then passed.

Mr Williams objected to the amount proposed for civil pensions and allowances. He said that all the public boards were grasping for more of these grants, in order to satisfy the incessant applications of members who asked favours for their constituents, like brokers rather than like representatives of the people. Often were retirements forced upon public servants who had no inclination to quit their situations, merely for the sake of putting others in their room. Mr S. Herbert said, that so far from there being a struggle on the part of the public officers to get more of these allowances, there had been a steady and progressive reduction in them. The vote passed.

The vote for freight on account of the army and ordnance departments having passed, and another being proposed for freight on account of convicts, Mr Hume asked whether any precautions had been taken against accidents, such as that which lately happened to a convict ship off the Cape? Captain Gordon answered that the state of that ship had certainly been a bad one, and was the subject of an inquiry now in progress; but that in such a gale, and off such a shore, a vessel in the best state must have perished.

The navy estimates were brought to a conclusion by a vote for the packet service.

The ordnance estimates were then opened by Captain Boldero. He announced a diminution in expenditure as between the present and the last year to the amount of £300,000. No fewer than eighty-four inventions respecting the musket had been tried within the last five years, so attentive was the ordnance department to every suggestion on this important subject. He then particularised each vote, explaining wherein, and to what amount, it differed from the corresponding vote of the year preceding. A discussion followed on various portions of the estimates, but of no public interest, and the whole of them were concluded before the House adjourned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE SLAVE TRADE.**—In the house of Lords, on Tuesday night, the Earl of ABERDEEN said, that four gentlemen—Captain Denman, Dr Lushington, Mr Robinson, and Mr Bandinell—had, at the request of government, been for some time engaged in revising all the various and conflicting instructions issued during the last twenty years to the slave cruisers, and the several treaties into which we had entered on the subject of the slave trade, for the purpose of forming them into one uniform code of instruction for the guidance and assistance of the officers employed on this most difficult and responsible service. These instructions, when thus digested, would be made public to the whole world, and would, he hoped, remove many prejudices and misapprehensions, especially in France. He read the last report of the commissioners at the Havana, dated January, 1843, from which it appeared that the trade there, through the good faith and aid of General Valdez (who, unlike all his predecessors, and though a poor man, disregarded every consideration of his own pecuniary interests), had been considerably reduced.

**AFGHAN WAR.**—On Friday Lord Palmerston gave certain explanations of fact repelling the accusation made by Mr Roebuck on Wednesday evening, against Lord Auckland, of having put forth false statements in one of his proclamations, in which he had announced that Schah Soojah would enter Afghanistan surrounded by his own troops. Mr Roebuck argued that this was a deception, contrived to blind the natives, and altogether unfulfilled in the actual result. He would ask whether the troops mentioned in that proclamation were not officered by British officers, and paid by Britain? Lord Palmerston replied that the officers were British, but that they received their pay directly from Schah Soojah, who, however, he would avow, had been enabled to defray it by means of a subsidy from the East India company.

**CANADIAN CORN.**—Mr Labouchere asked if the rumour were true, that in the forthcoming measure with respect to the importation of Canadian flour, an exception is to be made, so as to exclude flour manufactured from United States' grain? Lord Stanley replied in the negative. By the present navigation laws, no distinction is made, it being sufficient that the flour be manufactured in Canada, in order to constitute it colonial flour; and the government do not contemplate making any alteration by their proposed new measure, which is not expected to be introduced before Easter.

**COMPLETE SUFFRAGE.**—Mr Sharman Crawford further postponed his motion on this subject from the 9th to the 16th inst.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, March 2.

##### THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Lord BROUGHAM moved an address to her Majesty, praying that the report of 1834, on the subject of the municipal corporations of the city of London, might be considered, with the view of giving such directions as would lead to legislative measures thereon. Much of the elaborate report upon which the bill for the reform of corporations had been founded had reference to the city of London; but by some means or other the city had been exempted from the operation of that measure, and even when it was proposed to include it within the provisions of the metropolitan police act, the weakness of the late government in the lower house had compelled it to refer the bill to a select committee, which had recommended that with the city should be left the administration of its own police. A former committee had reported, and he believed much more correctly, that no system had tended so much to encourage crime as that of the city police. The one committee had acted honestly; the other had in view only the loss of the four city votes. The present ministry, however, was in no such extremity; and as the country corporations had been dealt with, he trusted that the authors of the former bill would no longer leave the "giant abuse" of the great metropolitan corporation unmitigated. He spoke with respectful gratitude of the honours the city had conferred upon him, but could not avoid seeing the grievous errors into which its administration had fallen. He complained, firstly, of the system of election, and proved by several examples that its effect was to exclude the chief merchants of the city from the enjoyment of civic honours.

The manner in which the aldermen and common-councillors were chosen happened to be the same—they were both elective; with this difference, however, that the aldermen were chosen for life, or until resignation, while the common-councillors were chosen yearly. The city was divided into 24 wards, with an alderman and a certain number of common-councillors for each ward. The electors were such freemen as happened also to be householders and to pay £1 10*s.* to the city rates. Every elector had one vote for the aldermen, and as many votes for the common-councillors as his ward returned members to the commons of the city. Now, he would ask, did that constitution secure in practice access to the court of aldermen and to the court of common council for the most important citizens of London? He said nothing at present about the theory; but did it secure that result in practice?

And then, as to the unequal distribution of the elective franchise.

In Bridge ward there were 198 houses, and it returned to the common-council eight members. In the ward of Farringdon-without there were 3,030 houses, and that great ward returned only 16 common-councillors, being double what Bridge ward returned, though, if the proportion were properly adjusted, Farringdon, instead of returning twice the number of Bridge ward, ought to have returned 15 times the number.

The freemen swamped the wards, and yet in the body thus chosen was vested the expenditure of a revenue amounting to £620,000 a year, as well as the administration of justice.

The rents, fees, and taxes, under their control amounted at the least to £620,000, and with that sum they were intrusted for the purpose of applying it to the government, not of the whole of this great metropolis, but of only 1-15th of the metropolis. It was £6 a head for 100,000 persons. Paris, with a population of 1,000,000, was governed at an expense of £1,500,000 sterling, being at the rate of £1 10*s.* a head.

He then compared the expense of governing by means of municipal authorities a population of 122,000 men with that of the whole nation, 24,000,000, and arrived at the conclusion that, putting aside in each case the salaries of the judges and officers of justice, the executive government of the state cost little more than that of one-fifteenth of the metropolis. He ridiculed the manner in which the city funds were disposed of, and the injudicious character of its charity.

As to the expenditure of these funds, the Mansion house, including its repairs, cost £25,000; the expenses of the Lord Mayor and his establishment amounted to £17,000; there were the chamberlain, the remembrancer, the town clerk, the clerk of the justices, and all that contributed to the show and substance of the city monarch, amounted to a sum little less than £35,000; and this, be it remembered, was wholly exclusive of the recorder, the common-sergeant, and the other officers engaged in the administration of justice—all for the government of 122,000 persons.

He gave an example of the injudicious distribution of the charities.

There was Sir Hugh Middleton, a person who had been a great benefactor to the city. It was found that the lineal descendant of that individual, whose memory was highly respected, was in a state of poverty, and the city authorities thought, that on the occasion of her Majesty's visit, they could not do better than contribute to the relief of her necessities. Well, what did their lordships think was the sum allowed this person? It was agreed that she should have 3*s.* a day. Fifty guineas were given, as he said before, to the chamberlain, and fifty to the town clerk, and various sums in other quarters, making in the aggregate four hundred pounds in presents for that day; and to the lineal descendant of that great city benefactor, Sir H. Middleton, 3*s.* a day, being at the rate of £54 15*s.* per annum.

He accused the city authorities of gross jobbing, as exemplified in the maintenance of Leadenhall and Smithfield markets, the enormous expense and the inefficiency of the police, and the constant squabbling whenever the interests of the chartered companies clashed with each other.

Smithfield market was about to be removed. Petition after petition poured in upon the House of Commons, praying for the removal of that market, but the city of London resisted the proposed reform, and £10,000 were expended to prevent the removal of that great nuisance, when the whole country was anxious for its removal. Bartholomew fair was another nuisance for the removal of which time out of mind the public had become clamorous; but the publicans, at all times a formidable body, leagued together and strenuously resisted all attempts to remove the fair.

Of the expense of the police, he remarked—

In Marylebone the population was 138,000, and in the city of London 129,000. The total sum received by the collector for the parish of Marylebone, in the year 1840, was £129,078. The expense of the police had been raised to £20,000. In the city of London the expense was £50,000.

With respect to the administration of justice, he thought it absurd that the city should maintain a privilege of jurisdiction which in all similar cases

had been abandoned, and that while the Duke of Lancaster and the Palatine of Durham had relinquished their rights, two aldermen should still sit in the criminal court as judges, with no other qualification than that of being elected by the freemen of London. The city had, moreover, in its gift the appointment of five judicial officers, upon whom devolved the discharge of the most important duties, and these officers were elected, not for their legal knowledge or their eminence in the profession, but after an elaborate canvass—after a severe contest, and frequently by means of the grossest favouritism. He accused the aldermen of general unfitness, principally from personal interest, for satisfactorily performing their duties as police magistrates, but especially laid to their charge the encouragement of a practice whereby parties, having no case which would be listened to in a court of law, appeared before the aldermen under pretence of asking advice, and by stating their grievances publicly, obtained by means of the newspapers the ear of the public, and frequently the assistance of the magistrates, in cases with which they had no right to interfere. He related a number of instances in which parties had been thus shamed or bullied into a compromise; but trusted that after this warning, they would not, either "from excusable ignorance or culpable vanity, or to court false and bastard popularity, or with a spurious charity," persist in such an illegal course.

The LORD CHANCELLOR thought that, as no notice had been given of the resolutions now proposed, and as he and other of their lordships were now unprepared to engage in the discussion, it should for the present be withdrawn. To this Lord Brougham assented; and after a few words from Lord Campbell, in which he hinted that Lord Brougham must intend to become a member of the present government, or he would not have so readily acquiesced in the Lord Chancellor's suggestion, the motion was withdrawn.

On Monday night, Lord BROUGHAM directed attention to the necessity of a measure on the subject of crimes committed by parties under morbid delusions.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said his attention had been directed towards the subject. He was taking the requisite steps to collect information, and would cheerfully co-operate with Lord Brougham in framing a measure for the consideration of the legislature.—Lord DENMAN said that the matter should be taken up by the government. For himself and the judges, they would cheerfully afford any assistance that could be given.—Lord CAMPBELL also expressed his conviction of the necessity for something being done.

There was no other business of any importance brought before their lordships.

#### The Complete Suffrage Movement.

The usual weekly meeting of the council was held at the office of the Union, Waterloo street, when the following business was transacted:—

The following letter from W. S. Crawford, Esq., M.P., having been read:—

"London, March 3, 1843."

"DEAR FRIEND—I beg to inform the council that my notice now stands first on the orders of the day for the 16th of March, and that unless it should be their wish to have the question further postponed, I shall be prepared to move, on that day, according to the notice—a copy of which I had before transmitted.

"I am, dear friend, yours sincerely,

"W. SHARMAN CRAWFORD."

"Joseph Sturge, Esq."

Resolved—"That this council are happy to learn that Mr Crawford has obtained a precedence, for leave to bring in a bill for securing the full representation of the people in parliament; and that the notice stands for the 16th inst.; and this council respectfully request Mr Crawford to bring forward the motion on that day, without any further postponement."

A correspondence was read respecting the Ashburton election, by which it appeared, that had a candidate come forward on complete suffrage principles, he would have received the support of a large proportion of the electors; but the council did not receive information of the election in time to take any steps in relation thereto.

Letters were read from Tavistock, respecting the forthcoming election at that place; and an address to the electors was adopted.

Letters were read from Charles Chalker, Dartmouth; G. J. Miller, Worcester; J. B. Jackson, Liverpool; George Henderson, Dunfermline; Thos Thompson, Sunderland.

The following is an extract of a letter from an influential elector of a parliamentary borough in North Wales:—

"I have to inform you that, by the next post, I shall forward a requisition to our M.P., signed by about half the electors of this borough, including the mayor, and by some (one or more) who supported the tory candidate at the last election. Had the papers been put into my hands a few days sooner, I should have obtained the signatures of a large majority of the electors.

"However, this is a triumph, the majority of the electors in this borough will subscribe the requisition in question, thus showing the state of opinion in the borough on the suffrage question.

"Although pretty courageous in general, I at first shrank from the idea of taking about this town a document for signatures, which professes so extreme a principle as that of sanctioning Mr Crawford's bill—but my fears were soon dispelled, for, in a short time, I found there would be little or no opposition, and that I should, in fact, have all my own way."

#### BIRMINGHAM TOWN COUNCIL.

At the monthly meeting of the town council of Birmingham two important subjects were brought before them, the one being a letter from Mr Joseph Sturge, which will be found below, stating that he



has discovered, and is prepared to prove, "that an individual has been employed as a spy in connexion with the police of that town;" and the other a motion on the subject of complete suffrage. The following is a copy of the letter from Mr Sturge:—

To the Birmingham Town Council.

It has recently come to my knowledge that an individual has been employed as a spy, in connexion with the police in this town, and that, while so employed, he was well known to be taking an active part as a professed chartist in promoting a meeting, the mere attendance at which has been held by magistrates sufficient to disqualify the parties for giving bail for persons accused of political offences. I beg to suggest whether it is not due to the rate-payers to be informed, through a proper investigation by the town council, what amount of their funds have been so appropriated, and whether the same system is still carried on.

Should a committee for that purpose be appointed, I am prepared to place in their hands facts to prove the truth of what I now state.

JOSEPH STURGE.

Birmingham, 2nd month, 23rd, 1843.

The letter, on the motion of Aldermen Cutler and Muntz, was referred to the watch committee, accompanied with a request that they would report to an early meeting of the council.

Alderman Weston then said, in bringing forward his motion relative to the prevailing distress, that he believed no apology would be needed from him for bringing this subject before the council. The times in which we live demanded that something should be done. They were no ordinary times; and charged, as that council were, with the preservation of the good order and peace of the borough—charged, as they were, with the obligation to maintain the comfort of the inhabitants, it could not be with indifference that they observed the distress, which was acknowledged by all to exist on every side. The knowledge of the distress was forcing its way through every channel. They could not be insensible to its severity and its alarming extent; for it was observable in every street, in almost every private dwelling. Wherever they turned their eyes—east, west, north, or south—nothing was heard throughout the length and breadth of the land but universal suffering and distress. Of sixty-two families, consisting of 300 individuals, visited in this town a few weeks ago, it appeared that their average income was 10d. per head per week, less than 1½d. per day. One-third of that number had had the merest fraction of income for weeks; and ten of the families had had nothing whatever, except what they derived from private charity, for a considerable time. To such an alarming extent, and with such unexampled severity, was the distress existing, that numbers of individuals now absolutely committed crimes in order to be supported upon the prison allowance, rather than remain and perish in the open street. In the seventh report of the inspectors of prisons there was an account of the prisoners at the bridewell in Glasgow, of whom forty had adopted those means of obtaining subsistence. If any one doubted that distress existed in our own town, he would only point to the number of empty houses everywhere to be met with; and, from an examination made at the poorhouse in Birmingham, it appeared that there was an increase of in-door poor, amounting to 25 per cent., and the out-door poor had increased 100 per cent., in the month of January 1843, as compared with the same month in 1842. He illustrated the distress by further examples of the wide extent of distress, and proceeded to inquire into the causes of it.

"What, then, was the cause—what could be the reason of it? The first question should be, whether in the providence of Almighty God, any severe visitation had happened to the land. God had, indeed, been kind in a most wonderful degree. The harvest had been plentiful, the rivers had flowed with water, the climate was the most favourable for production, of any, perhaps, in the world. The population were willing and able to work at almost anything, for it had never been said of Englishmen, whatever defects they might have, that they were idle and unwilling to work; on the contrary, it was acknowledged in the house of Commons, that wherever English labourers went abroad, they nearly doubled the rate of wages by their superior skill and industry. With all imaginable natural advantages, what, then, was the reason of such affliction? The only conclusion which they could come to was, that there must be some fault in our social institutions; there must be some mismanagement somehow; and that he believed to be unjust and class legislation. The monopolies created by that class legislation, he believed to have been the ruin and the curse of this country; and among these the monopoly of food, the monopoly of money, and the monopoly of legislation, stood most prominent. Then he begged to remind the council of the enormities occasioned by this class legislation. The public monies were squandered, unnatural and cruel wars were undertaken, and all manner of evils, and extravagancies, and cruelty, and oppression, perpetrated; and all this resulted from a partial and imperfect representation of the people. But it was said they were not in a capacity for enjoying a share in the legislation of the country. In reply to this he would urge the admirable manner in which they invariably conducted their own societies; and he could point to the united states of America, to Norway, and to Switzerland, where universal suffrage prevailed, and its beneficial effects, in the latter case especially, were most strikingly exemplified. The man who had not a voice in the making of the laws by which he was governed, was undoubtedly a slave—as much so, indeed, as though he were living at Constantinople; and against such a state every one should be ready to lift his voice."

In conclusion, Mr Weston said he hoped that there would be but one opinion in the council in reference to his motion, and that it would be passed without any opposition. The proposition was to the following effect:—

"That the widely spread and long continued distress of the commercial and other great interests of this kingdom are

mainly attributable to unjust legislation, whereby trade is fettered and restricted, and injurious monopolies are upheld.

"That in the opinion of this council, there is no hope of securing permanent relief from such evils, until such a reform of the House of Commons takes place, as will secure the full, fair, and free representation of the people; and that the council do, therefore, petition the two houses of parliament, to pass an act to provide for the extension of the franchise to every man who is not deprived of his rights of citizenship, in consequence of a verdict of a jury; for taking the votes at elections by ballot; for giving the right of electing a member of parliament to equal electoral districts; for the payment of reasonable remuneration to members for their services; for the abolition of all property qualifications for members; and for the limitation of the duration of each parliament to one year."

Councillor PERRY seconded the proposition, and bore testimony to the unexampled severity of the times. It was beyond calculation, and it, therefore, behoved every one to use his utmost endeavours to effect an amelioration of the condition of his fellow-creatures.

Alderman MUNTZ said he had listened with great pleasure to Alderman Weston's address, because it reminded him of old times, when he was vice-president, and Alderman Weston was secretary, of the Political Union. There was not one word of the speech with which he did not most cordially agree, for from the time he was ten years of age he had always believed that the distress arose from the misrepresentation of the people. He (Mr Muntz) was rather surprised, however, that Alderman Weston should have taken the trouble to write such a long resolution, which had all been written before in the people's charter.

He proceeded to enlarge on this latter point in a severe and taunting manner. If he thought a petition would have any weight, and avert any impending ruin, he would vote immediately for Mr Weston's resolution, but he did not believe that it would do any good.

He would therefore submit the following amendment:—

"That whilst this council are fully aware of the miserable condition and daily increasing privations of the industrious classes, and whilst they are convinced that a great part of the existing distress and misery may be traced to an erroneous and unnatural system of government, they abstain from submitting to the legislature any abstract opinion on the subject, considering it to be the duty of the responsible ministers of the crown to provide measures of relief, in order to prevent the ruin, and consequently anarchy, to which the nation appears to be rapidly approaching."

He believed that, by adopting such a course as that, they should have nine-tenths of the town councils of England following their example, be they radical, whig, or tory. They should collect facts and send them to the government, crying, "Relief, relief!" and the government were bound to provide it for them. If they appointed a committee to collect facts, and to give instances where persons were dying for want of the necessities of life, and if this course was followed by others, it would be much more likely to make an impression upon the House than a single petition from one town council.

Alderman LUCAS seconded Mr Muntz's amendment, observing that there were, at the present time, 15,000 widows in Birmingham, living upon the merest pittance, scarcely able to keep body and soul together. Councillor Goodrick thanked Mr Weston for having so ably brought forward the motion. He would cordially support it on the ground that there was no hope from the House of parliament, as at present constituted, and that they ought to do justice to their fellow-countrymen by giving them their rights. Aldermen Hutton and Cutler would support the amendment—the latter predicting that he would be called a recreant whig for the course he took. Aldermen Beale and Scholefield did not like the expression of the council's opinion on an abstract proposition.

Alderman WESTON briefly replied, and said it was not so much with the expectation of having the petition attended to, as to show to the country at large that they were aware of the injustice practised upon them, and that they sympathised with them, and would advocate their cause. He did not expect to get much from so corrupt a body as the House of Commons. He was, however, so well satisfied of the propriety and soundness of the proposal contained in Mr Muntz's amendment, that if the original resolution were carried, and the amendment lost, he himself would propose it as an addition. He could have no objection to the appointment of a committee; on the contrary, he thought it would be productive of great good.

On the opinion of the meeting being taken, the amendment was carried by a majority of one; the numbers being—for, 27; against, 26. The mayor did not vote, and ten of the council, from one cause or another, were absent.

It was then resolved—

"That a committee be appointed to receive and collect authenticated statements of distress, to submit them in a memorial to her Majesty's government, and that petitions, grounded on the same, be presented to both houses of parliament."

LEICESTER.—On Monday and Wednesday in last week, Mr. Vincent delivered lectures in the New Hall of this town in favour of the principles of complete suffrage. Though great disturbances had been caused on his appearance in the town on former meetings for the same purpose, the prudent precautionary measures of the committee prevented the slightest tendency to disorder on this occasion, and large audiences were assembled, on each evening, to listen to Mr V.'s eloquent exposition of the principles of complete suffrage. On Monday, the Rev. J. P. Mursell occupied the chair, and on Wednesday, Mr C. Billson. The first lecture was mainly devoted to an exposition of the principles of equal representation—what conditions were necessary to make it equal, and to an examination of our present system, accompanied with numerous humorous illustrations of its practical working. The second lecture was chiefly an historical disquisition on the ancient constitution of the country, and in the course of it, Mr Vincent

proved that universal suffrage and annual parliaments had formerly formed part of our system of government. At the close of the second lecture, the Rev. J. P. Mursell proposed that the warmest thanks of this meeting be given to Mr Vincent for his able and eloquent lecture, and he hoped they would soon have the pleasure of hearing him address them again. He would assure them the principles of the Complete Suffrage Association were making very great progress, and they were only waiting for an election, to put forth their strength. When that time arrived every member of a complete suffrage association would be found at his post, and they would neither be cajoled by whig or tory. The resolution was seconded by Mr Manning, and carried by acclamation. We are glad to see that the Leicester Complete Suffrage association have resolved on a vigorous plan for future agitation, as will be seen by the following account of part of a meeting held on Tuesday last. As the plan agreed upon might be usefully adopted by other associations, we give it entire from the *Leicester Mercury*:—"Mr C. Billson read the report of the sub-committee, recommending the following plan for adoption by the society.

"1. That the town be divided into seven parts, consisting of the seven wards of the borough.

"2. That each ward be managed by a committee to be chosen annually by the members of the association residing in such ward.

"3. That the ward committee do not exceed nine in number, and that they choose their own secretary, who shall be *ex officio* a member of the general committee.

"4. That each ward be divided into districts at the discretion of the ward committee, and suitable persons appointed by them to superintend such districts.

"5. That the ward committee be expected to keep a register of all the members of the association in their ward; distinguishing parliamentary, municipal, and expectant electors and non-electors.

"6. That the ward committee receive all monies arising from the sale of cards of membership in their respective wards, and pay over the same to the treasurer of the society.

"7. That the general committee furnish the ward committee with such books, papers, &c., as are necessary for the business of the ward.

"8. That each ward secretary be expected to present a monthly report to the general committee; and the general committee report to the association at least once a quarter or oftener, if they find it necessary.

"The sub-committee did not recommend any further alteration in the mode of selection of the general committee than is required by the third resolution; viz., the annual election by the whole society, of 18 instead of 25 members; and they are of opinion that hereafter the plan of sending delegates from the different wards to constitute the central committee will be preferable to the present mode of electing that body at a general meeting of the society. They further recommend that the general committee present an annual report of their proceedings to the members of the association.

"It was agreed, on the motion of Mr W. Baines, seconded by Mr J. Collier, that the report now read be adopted. Each of the resolutions was then discussed separately, and agreed to unanimously."

LEICESTER.—ALL-SAINTS-OPEN CHARTISTS.—Mr Vincent addressed the All-Saints-open chartists, and other friends of complete suffrage, in the New hall, on Thursday evening last. Mr Vincent had been invited by this section of the chartist body to deliver his sentiments. His address was received in the most cordial manner; particularly those parts which pointed out the folly that had induced many men to oppose the complete suffrage movement, and the wickedness of those who prompted this opposition. Mr Vincent denounced the spirit of intolerance which a few had manifested, and urged the necessity of a charitable and Christian spirit being manifested one towards another. A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded with hearty cheers.

MARKET HARBOUR.—On Tuesday night Henry Vincent delivered an address on complete suffrage to an overwhelming audience in the Town hall;—Clark, Esq. in the chair. The principles of the Suffrage Union were most cordially welcomed by the meeting. At the conclusion of the address, an unanimous vote of approval was given to complete suffrage. Several respectable farmers were present. The meeting was the most important one ever held in Harborough on such a subject.

BANBURY.—On Thursday evening, Mr R. K. Philp lectured in the theatre to a large and respectable audience, on "Man worship," the evils and folly of which were very ably depicted. The lecturer took a rapid view of "Man worship," from the earliest ages to the present time; his moral reflections thereon were repeatedly loudly cheered, whilst his exposition of the expedients employed to impart a supposed dignity to the character of aspiring chieftains, afforded much amusement. Canute's reproof to his flatterers was given with good effect, and judicious application. It is contemplated that the first public movement of the Banbury Complete Suffrage union will be a festival, to which Mr Sturge, Rev. T. Spencer, Mr H. Vincent, and others, will be invited.

SHEFFIELD.—The Complete Suffrage association of this town are endeavouring to procure signatures to the following requisition to the borough members among the electors:—"We, the undersigned electors of the borough of Sheffield, respectfully and urgently request that you will attend in your place in parliament, and support the motion of which Mr Sharman Crawford has given notice 'for leave to bring in a bill to secure the full representation of the people, and to shorten the duration of parliament.'"

LEEDS.—It is contemplated by the Complete Suffrage association of this town to hold a public soiree on Easter Tuesday, for the purpose of disseminating the principles advocated by the body. Joseph Sturge, Esq., Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., Sir William Molesworth,



Bart, and many other distinguished radical reformers are to be invited.—*Bradford Observer*.

**DARLINGTON.**—At a special meeting of the council of the Darlington Complete Suffrage association, it was unanimously agreed that the following requisition to the two representatives of the southern division of the county, be immediately put into circulation amongst the electors:—"We, the undersigned, electors of the southern division of the county of Durham, respectfully and urgently request that you will attend in your place in parliament, and support the motion of which Mr S. Crawford has given notice 'for leave to bring in a bill to secure the full representation of the people, and to shorten the duration of parliament.'"

**CUPAR, FIFESHIRE.**—A meeting of the non-electors of Cupar was held on Monday the 27th ult., to receive a reply from E. Ellice, Esq., M.P. for the burgh, in answer to a requisition sent by them to request his support to Mr Villiers' motion for the total and immediate repeal of the corn laws. Mr A. Sharp was in the chair. The answer of Mr Ellice was read, stating his intention to support Mr Villiers' motion. Mr Brunton then moved to the effect that a canvass should be made of the electors for signatures to a memorial to Mr Ellice, "respectfully and earnestly requesting" him to vote for the introduction of Mr Sharman Crawford's bill regarding the suffrage. Mr B. supported this motion in a calm and well-reasoned address in favour of complete suffrage, and was followed by Messrs Inglis, W. Smart, Brown, and others. After agreeing to the resolution, and appointing a committee to canvass the electors, the meeting separated.—*Fife Herald*.

The Crown Prince of Hanover was married to the Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburgh, at Hanover, on Saturday evening, the 18th ult., with a splendid pageant. Twenty-four sovereigns and princes were present at the ceremony, including eight reigning sovereigns—the Kings of Hanover and Prussia, the Grand Dukes of Oldenburg and Mecklenburg Schwerin, and the Dukes of Saxe-Altenburg, Brunswick, Nassau, and Anhalt-Dessau. Next day, the young couple went to church in an open carriage, drawn by six cream-coloured horses.

In consequence of the press of business at Lancaster, the assizes for Westmorland will be postponed until after those for the county palatine of Durham; the Lord Chancellor has ordered a new commission to issue for the county of Westmorland.

**NOTTINGHAM PETITION.**—It is rumoured that it is not the intention of Mr Walter to defend this petition, in consequence of practices having been discovered which, although he was not cognisant of himself, would affect the hon. member's seat. Mr Kinglake holds the brief for the petitioners; Mr Austen for Mr Walter.

**REPRESENTATION OF TAVISTOCK.**—The connection which has so long and so honourably subsisted between Mr John Rundle and the electors of this borough will shortly be dissolved. A requisition has been forwarded by the liberal electors to John Salusbury Trelawney, Esq., soliciting him to come forward as a candidate, on the retirement of Mr Rundle. Mr Rundle's reason for retiring from parliament is because his engagements in business, public and private, require his constant presence at Tavistock.

**THE CHINESE TREASURE.**—On Friday evening, at seven o'clock, five waggons, each drawn by four horses, and a cart, drawn by two horses, all heavily laden, entered the gateway of the royal mint, escorted by a detachment of the 60th regiment, with the Chinese silver, amounting to £1,000,000 sterling, being the first consignment of the indemnity to be paid by the Celestial Empire. The treasure was brought over by the Modeste sloop of war, which arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday morning, and was forwarded to London by the Southampton railway. On the arrival of the silver at the Vauxhall terminus, it was transferred to Messrs Chaplin and Horne's waggons, and by them conveyed to the mint. The novel procession attracted a good deal of notice, and an immense crowd followed the waggons to the mint; and, as the outer gates closed upon them, three hearty cheers were given. The Sycee silver was contained in large wooden boxes; and on passing along the Minories one of them burst, but owing to the precautions that had been taken not a particle of the precious metal was lost. It is in a very dirty condition, and will be melted down in the crucibles prepared for the purpose, and sold without delay.

**ANTICIPATED ARRIVAL OF COTTON.**—The easterly winds which have prevailed nearly the whole of the present month have prevented the arrival of a large number of vessels from foreign ports. Amongst the vessels now due are 85 from America, laden with cotton, the united cargoes of which cannot be much less than 140,000 bales.—*Liverpool Times*.

**DEPARTURE OF THE COLUMBIA.**—The steam-ship Columbia, Captain Judkins, left Liverpool on Saturday noon, taking Sir Charles Metcalfe and suite, via Boston, to Kingston, Canada. She had fifty passengers, and carries out a large amount of specie and light parcels.

### Postscript.

Wednesday, March 8th, 1843.

#### CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The long-pending question of the church of Scotland was last night brought before the House of Commons by Mr Fox MAULE, who moved for a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the petition of the Commission of the General Assembly. That petition, he said, complained—first, of an invasion of the Assembly's jurisdiction by the courts of law; and secondly, of

the grievance of patronage. He found it asserted in Sir James Graham's letter to the Moderator, that the Assembly had claimed to make themselves the sole judges of what shall be deemed civil matters and what spiritual. But this was not the nature of their claim; they sought not to be the sole judges of that question; they allowed to all other independent courts what they claimed for themselves—namely, to be the judges of it, in cases coming properly within their cognizance. In proof of this he referred back to the earlier history of the church, and cited the opinions of Lords Moncrieff and Cockburn, in favour of the independence of the court of Session. He proceeded to combat the various statements put forth in Sir James Graham's letter, and to defend the conduct of the non-intrusion party in their late proceedings. He hoped he should not be thought to take a tone of intimidation, if he represented the serious consequences which would follow a refusal to consider this subject. There was no object on which the people of Scotland were so intent as the establishment of their church in its purity. These were not the times for the state to risk a great secession, and cast from its connexion large bodies of men thus earnest in their moral and religious feelings. He would not ask a total repeal of the statute of Anne: a smaller measure of non-intrusion would satisfy his countrymen. If power had been the object of the heads of the Scotch church, they might have obtained it by accepting the act proposed by Lord Aberdeen; but they had nobly rejected that act, persuaded that the whole right ought to rest in the people. The principle he now contended for was an ancient one, and had flourished on the same stock with popular liberty; and if it were not now dealt with by the House, it would find a settlement for itself, involving no little danger to the other institutions of the country.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM admitted that this question ought to be tried upon presbyterian principles—upon the principles of the revolution and of the union. He had not willingly nor early entered into a controversy with the church of Scotland. But the commission of the General Assembly having remonstrated against the silence of government on this subject, ministers thought they could not, without a breach of the respect due to such a body, maintain that silence any longer; and he had earnestly endeavoured to express himself in such a tone as should mark his reverence and his regard for the church of Scotland, and for the people belonging to it, of whom he spoke in the highest terms of praise and respect. He proceeded to point out the nature of the compact between church and state, and its application in the case of the Scottish establishment. In spiritual matters the church was, as her "confession of faith" would prove, totally independent. Now, as to civil matters, the real question to be decided was, With whom, in the last resort, should rest the power of determining points on which there should happen to be a difference between the inferior courts, civil and ecclesiastical? In the case of non-intrusion, the question arose upon the act of Anne, and indeed would turn upon one phrase—the phrase qualified minister. That question had been carried to the court of Session, and the church of Scotland contended that she ought not to be bound by that court's decision. Neither was she: she had her appeal to the highest tribunal in the state—to the House of Lords. That was the fitting jurisdiction for the determination of such questions. He came now to the other point, the non-intrusion. He denied it to be the law of Scotland that the congregation had a right to reject a minister, except for cause shown. In support of this denial, he cited a judgment of Lord Corehouse. The law, he felt fully persuaded, was, that the patron having presented, the congregation had a right to object only for cause shown, and that on the sufficiency of that cause the church was entitled definitively to decide; with which decision, therefore, no civil tribunal would think of interfering. While there remained a hope of reconciliation, ministers had been willing to address themselves to a legislative course. Certainly, if any law were proposed destructive of the rights of patronage protected by the act of Anne, the government would not advise that the Crown should give to such a proposal that sanction which by the forms of the house was requisite as a preliminary. Upon the whole, considering that no practical measure was now proposed, and that the subject was one which it was not expedient to leave in suspense, he believed that the fittest course for the government would be to negative the present motion.

Mr RUTHERFORD pointed out the evils resulting from the conflict between the civil and ecclesiastical courts; the "interdicts" of the court of Session were treated by the great bulk of the people with open contumely and contempt, thereby engendering, not only disrepute, but hostility to courts of justice. He argued that, by the constitution of Scotland, its civil and ecclesiastical courts had their separate and independent functions and jurisdictions; and though not considering that this was the perfection of political wisdom, he could not admit the right of one independent court to override another. After going at length into the subject, he called upon the House to interfere, and prevent the consequences which would ensue from the breaking up of an institution so valuable and popular in its constitution and character as the church of Scotland.

Mr COLQUHOUN wished that the majority of the general assembly had had so temperate, wise, and learned an adviser as the late Lord-advocate. He believed there were very many members of the Scotch church who even now would gladly accept such a measure as that proposed in September, 1841, by the present ministers.

Mr P. STEWART taxed Mr Colquhoun with having

changed his opinions upon the question of the church of Scotland, and with having, nevertheless, left it doubtful whether he meant to vote for or against the proposed committee. He insisted on the intensity of feeling which pervaded Scotland upon this important subject, and conjured the government to alter their intention of opposing this committee.

The debate was then adjourned to this day.

Sir J. GRAHAM introduced the bill of which he had given notice, for regulating the labour of children in factories and providing them with education.

Sir V. BLAKE moved for leave to introduce a bill on the subject of insanity as a defence to the charge of murder, but no member seconded his motion.

At an anti-corn-law meeting held last night at the Hanover Square rooms, at which addresses were delivered by J. L. Ricardo, M.P., Mr Paulton, &c., Mr Moore of Manchester said, that if Mr Villiers's motion was lost, as no doubt it would be, they were determined to agitate the agricultural districts, and to enlighten the farmers.

**THREATENING LETTERS.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr Dawson, and Mr Maule, attended yesterday at Bow Street police court, to swear to an information against, and demand a warrant, which was instantly granted, for the apprehension of John Dillon, 157, Strand, late officer in the navy, for having on different occasions threatened, by letters and otherwise, to take away his life. It was stated in the court, that the accused was in the passages in the house of Commons on Monday evening, making anxious inquiries after the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—Yesterday morning another dreadful fire took place at Liverpool, by which the boiler workshops, and a great part of the foundry, of Messrs Fawcett and Preston, in York street, and two warehouses (one bonded and the other free), were destroyed. One of the most painful circumstances connected with this sad calamity is, that it will deprive from three to four hundred workmen of employment, and thus add to the already frightful amount of distress existing in the town.

**CHARTISTS TRIALS.**—On Monday, after the examination of one or two more witnesses, the case for the prosecution of the chartist rioters at the Lancaster assizes was brought to a close. In answer to the judge (Mr Baron Rolfe) the Attorney-general said that the principal charge against these defendants was no doubt the conspiracy. Against the greater number there was no evidence of riot, and such being the case, he would be willing to proceed on the first four counts alone, and abandon the others relating to the riot. The defence was opened by Mr Dundas, counsel for Mr Robert Brook, who proceeded at some length to argue the case in favour of his client. The principal point urged was, that the proceedings of the delegates being irrespective, in the first instance, of the strike, and being characterised only by the application of moral means, did not partake of conspiracy or physical force. Mr Baines then addressed the jury on behalf of Mr T. Scholefield. He contended that his client had not been guilty of any act whatever which called for punishment; and that his sole offence consisted in having given the use of his chapel for the purpose of commemorating the memory of a man to whom he was sincerely attached. Mr Serjeant Murphy next addressed the jury on behalf of Dr M'Douall, Railton, and Durham. He admitted that the former had written the executive address, but, he contended, that that address contained nothing which implicated the chartist body. The Court adjourned at six o'clock.

**SPAIN.**—The *Times* of this morning, contains the following, on the Spanish elections:—

"One of our private letters mentions the receipt, by telegraph, on Sunday, of the results of the elections in several of the cities of Spain, which showed that they had been, as far as they had gone, rather favourable to the government. In Madrid no electors went to the poll, we are told, but those of the party of the Regent. It would be superfluous to say, therefore, that the entire of the representatives of the metropolis returned to the new Cortes would be his warm supporters. In Saragossa, Bilbao, Barcelona, and one or two other cities named, the opposition had the upper hand. Elsewhere the preparatory returns were mixed (ministerialists and oppositionists), but the majority was still, as we have above observed, expected to be on the side of government."

**PORTUGAL.**—The *Chronicle* says that the Portuguese government having at last, on learning the rejection of their former proposals, and the intention of the British government to suspend negotiations, resolved to propose further reductions on woolen cloths and salt fish, which they had hitherto resisted. The proposal is now stated to be to reduce the duty on woolen cloths by two-fifths, or from 600 reis to 360 reis the pound weight, and that on salt fish by one-half, viz., from 16 to 8 testoons the quintal (128 pounds). It was thought at Lisbon that the present offers, if not accepted, would be met by proposals that would bring the question to a settlement.

**BRAZIL.**—Intelligence has been received from Maranhao, a northern Brazilian port, to the 21st January. Much opposition had been got up, chiefly by the slaving interests, to the proposed commercial treaty with England. Our envoy had been grossly and personally insulted by the opposition journals, and the feeling which had set it would probably, by frightening ministers, delay the conclusion of the arrangement for a reduced international tariff. The Lord High Chamberlain, however, whose influence over the Emperor was very considerable, was known to be favourable to our views.

#### CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

There is a large supply of grain this morning; but buyers are cautious, and there is not much doing. To effect sales a slight reduction must be submitted to.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Investigator," whose letter we inserted last week, is referred for an answer to the last paragraph of it to Colonel Thompson's *Exercises*, vol. 5, page 94. The query, however, being one of interest to most of our readers, we will ourselves furnish the extract in our ecclesiastical columns next week.

Quack medicines ought to be marked with a government stamp, and "extracts" of letters from friends, when intended as physic for an editor, should be franked to him with a Queen's head. We have received an article of this kind from some friend who gives no name, but a great deal of advice. We see nothing remarkable about the production but its prolixity, faintly tinged with bitterness. We swallowed the whole of it without making a single wry face, and we hardly wonder that our correspondent did not esteem it worth even a penny stamp. We can truly say we would not again give two-pence for it.

"Sashtool." The lines are good, but we do not affect verse.

"Investigator" on city corporate reform, next week.

"Partium studio non abreptus," declined.

"Investigator," On the comparative state of literature, theology, &c. The first week in which we shall be tolerably free.

The three letters on assistant ministers unavoidably deferred until next week.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For 7 lines .... 5s. 0d. | For 10 lines .... 6s. 0d.

For every additional line ..... 4d.

For a half column £1 5s. | For a column .. £2 0s.

Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

Orders for the *Nonconformist* are received at the office, and by all booksellers and newsvendors. The terms of subscription, if paid in advance, are £1 6s. per annum. All communications for the Editor should be addressed to the office, No. 4, Crane court, Fleet street.

**The Nonconformist.**

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1843.

## SUMMARY.

GOVERNMENT business proceeds gaily in the house of Commons—the supplies being voted, night after night, with that prodigal generosity which is seldom displayed to equal advantage on any other stage than parliament. People who give away the property of others are seldom troubled with qualms of economy—more especially if what they give with such munificence is, under cover, given to themselves. The supplies are chiefly distributed amongst the penniless members of aristocratic families. The laws of primogeniture send forth into society every year a fresh swarm of young people, excluded from all share of the patrimonial estate, but laudably zealous for the honour of their family name—amiable and high-spirited individuals of both sexes, who inherit nothing from aristocratic connections but high notions and a claim upon the public purse. These, in various ways, the House of Commons, composed chiefly of their fathers, uncles, brothers, or elder cousins, deem it but natural to provide for; and, indeed, to make such provision is the chief end of government. The pension list, the army, the navy, the ordnance, civil commissions of every conceivable variety, public offices more than we can enumerate, furnish easy livelihoods to landless aristocrats, and put patronage and power into the hands of our rulers. Hence, the business of voting supplies by the House of Commons, may be contemplated by the public as the ingeniously disguised distribution, amongst their own class, of the taxes gathered into the treasury. It is a business which suffers no obstruction. Be a minister ever so unpopular, he never need fear a refusal of the supplies. Within definite limits, the greater his extravagance, the more certain is he of support. The creation of a new place, however manifest a job, is sure to be sanctioned by the House of Commons. The uniform history of that body has demonstrated this—and its conduct on Friday evening, when the navy, and on Monday evening, when the ordnance, estimates were laid before it, furnished no exception to the rule.

On Wednesday evening last, Mr Roebuck brought on his motion, to inquire into the causes and policy of the late Afghan war. We are no apologists of the whigs—no admirers of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. The aggression upon Afghanistan we have always condemned in terms as strong as can be found to express abhorrence. But this motion of Mr Roebuck's did not strike us as evincing the public spirit, nor the high-toned virtue, of the member for Bath. It appeared to our minds very much like a stab at a party, already prostrate on the earth—aimed, too, with such supererogation of zeal, as wore a marvellous resemblance to personal spite. Had it been submitted to the House at an early period of the war—had it been moved as an amendment of the estimates, when first the whigs, in consequence of it, demanded more men and more money—then leveled at the whigs when yet in power—had been far more useful, and had indisputably been far more unequivocal than now. It is true, it is not chargeable with the

Lichfieldisms of Mr Hume. But Mr Roebuck may be aware that the radical party supported the whigs in both their infamous wars—and the member for Montrose, the seconder of this motion, might have recollected that his connexion with whiggery had once prompted him to express approval of this very policy. As he was seemingly oblivious of that piece of history, Sir Robert Peel politely recalled it to his remembrance—and Mr Hume of 1843, confronted with Mr Hume of 1840, started to find how widely he differed from his former self—

"If I am Giles indeed, I've lost a team,  
If not, odds boddikins! I've found a cart."

The honourable member must have been somewhat doubtful of his own identity. The debate was a smart one. But the speech of Sir Robert Peel, as well as the division, showed pretty clearly that it is no part of the policy of the aristocracy, for one party to allow of searching inquiry into the misdeeds of another. It is contrary to the etiquette of faction, and would constitute an awkward precedent. The inquiry was refused by a majority of 114.

The proceedings of the House on Monday night, save indeed the voting of the navy and ordnance estimates, which was done with remarkable decision, and but one division of the House, were not important. Mr Walter, in touching upon a poor-law question, hurled at the head of the Home Secretary a quotation from one of that gentleman's earlier speeches, which probably would have made any other than Sir James Graham wince in anguish; but Sir James received it without any strong emotion, and gave back to Mr Walter a keen retort. Mr Ferrand, too, provoked Sir James into a sneer at the accuracy of his statements, and found himself, very unexpectedly we should imagine, in a minority of six. The lion of last session, whose only business in the house appeared to be to roar against the Anti-corn-law League, having done his work, thinks also to brave it out with his own associates; but the Home Secretary on Monday night ruthlessly twitched aside his disguise, and exposed to public view a pair of rather long ears, whereupon Mr Ferrand pitched his voice remarkably small, and thus ends, we suspect, the political importance and rhodomontade of Busfield.

We beg to congratulate the city of London corporation upon the singularly unspotted character it continues to maintain, and upon the public testimony borne to it by Lord Brougham, in the house of Lords on Thursday evening. What an extremely rational system of government do we Englishmen delight to uphold! Look now at the whole plan of civic rule in daily operation in the very heart of great Britain, as imperfectly developed by the learned lord! Why, by how many degrees does it differ from wholesale speculation? For what purpose are its £800,000 a year collected, and to what objects are they applied? The main ends of government are supposed to be the protection of property and the administration of justice. How are these ends answered in the city? If Lord Brougham's description come anywhere near the truth, the city police are a nuisance, and the courts of judicature have become stages upon which libel may exhibit its worst freaks with impunity. Lord Brougham, at the suggestion of the Chancellor, withdrew his motion. Is it destined to end in a speech, or will the House of Lords turn reformer in good earnest? We have commented upon this topic in another column.

The trial of Mr Naughten, the assassin of Mr Drummond, has terminated in his acquittal, on the ground of insanity. The speech of Mr Cockburn, the counsel of the accused, execrable as was the taste of some portions of it, and the evidence of the several medical gentlemen examined, were full of interest. The judges indeed stopped the case before its termination, and the Solicitor-general acquiesced in their decision—so full and satisfactory was the proof of monomania. We are now about to have some legislation on the subject, as though public men were in greater danger from the insane now than they used to be. If, however, any well-considered law can be framed to avert from those in prominent public stations the peril of falling by the hands of madmen, so much the better.

Our readers will probably be startled to see in our columns the copy of a note addressed by Mr Sturge to the Birmingham town council, offering to lay before them evidence of the payment by the inspector of police, of a chartist spy. The case was referred to the watch committee. We suspend comment until their decision is made known, but our thoughts irresistibly revert to the trials now going on in the town of Lancaster. There is a tenderness in the mode of dealing with the prosecutors, by the organ of the O'Connor faction, which pricks our suspicion into activity. There would seem to us to be a case getting up against the Anti-corn-law League, rather than a *bond fide* trial of alleged political conspirators. It is expected that the trials will close to-day, and we hope the public will watch well the evidence, the verdict, and in case of conviction, which however is hardly to be looked for, the punishment.

The complete suffrage question is quietly making its way. The close division upon the subject in the

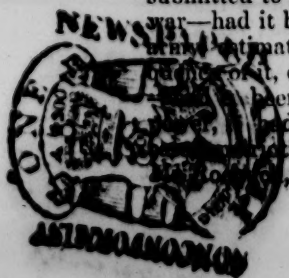
town council of Birmingham proves the substantial hold it has got upon the middle classes of that town. Memorials from various constituencies are now circulating for the signatures of electors, calling upon members to be present and vote with Mr Sharman Crawford for the introduction of The people's bill of rights. The question will be brought forward on the 16th inst—that is to say, if a House can be got and kept together. This, of course, will constitute the main difficulty; therefore, let constituencies be prompt in reminding their members of their duty. We refer also, with special satisfaction, to the plan of organisation adopted by the Leicester Complete Suffrage association, and earnestly recommend it to the consideration of similar societies throughout the country. All indications, indeed, that we have received, show that those interested in the movement are panting to start afresh. We trust, however, that the council will persist for a month or two in its present quiet and unostentatious course. When the question of free trade shall have been decisively settled by parliament for the session, the time for public action will have arrived. Society is ripe for a vigorous agitation on the subject, and we are fully convinced that wise counsels will be followed by large success.

## STANDING AT BAY—HOPE AND DESPAIR.

MEN who are fond of field sports, and who are wont to make note of the habits of the animals they hunt down, have painted in vivid colours the brief interval of inaction which usually precedes the last desperate plunge for life. The noble beast, startled by the first wild halloo which breaks the ordinary silence of his cover, bounds forth with an energy and elasticity of movement which seem to promise an easy escape from danger. Very soon, however, the shout which he had left in his rear meets him in front. Again he turns off, and again encounters the foe. He is surrounded. From every hand the voice of man, in confused clamour, drives him back. The circle gradually narrows. Every outlet is closed up. Smitten with momentary bewilderment, he stands still. That pause is the inactivity of incipient desperation. The creature is gathering himself up for his last effort, and awaiting with fearful coolness the nearer approach of the huntsmen. He is all eye. Not a motion escapes his lightning ken. But he stirs not. You may see his beating heart. You may hear his panting breath. Saving these indications, you might fancy he would allow himself to be taken without another effort for life. And, whilst you are wondering at the beast's apparent imperturbability, his eye has detected a break, or a weak part in the narrowing circle. With the rapidity of thought he is there, well nigh ere you have missed him from the spot on which he but now stood motionless—and the next moment witnesses either his death or his escape.

A not inapt picture, this, of the present position of the people of Great Britain. There is in the public mind an unnatural recklessness—a cool and seemingly indifferent pause for the next move. It is difficult to say what parliament might not, at this moment, attempt with impunity. The circle of laws with which aristocracy hunts down our national liberty becomes every session closer, narrower, and more compact. The possibilities of escape one by one disappear. The constitutional shelters, which had served to keep alive hope, prove to be worthless. The very movements of Providence cease to open to the people a way of egress. Impolitic and unjust wars terminate in triumph. A heavy increase of taxation, even at a time of unprecedented and general distress, is submitted to almost without a murmur. Plans of a novel clerical establishment, destined hereafter to rival the existing one in extent, not only provoke no comment, but even elicit thanks. Scandalous and extravagant jobs, if noticed, pass unrebuked. The House of Commons is left to take its own course. Not an effort is made to check it—not a care is stirred by its proceedings. Scarcely a petition reaches its table. It is difficult even to get up a debate. The people are silent—motionless—but not unobservant.

The pause is a solemn one. Nobody anticipates its long continuance. The present inactivity is not that of political ignorance. Neither the monopoly of food nor that of legislation roots itself in popular delusion. The people never were so widely cognisant as now of their social and civil rights. Nor is the lull to be accounted for by an absence of interest in the results of legislation. Those results touch the people closely, painfully—tread on their self-respect, harass their homes, affect their domestic comforts, eat into their scanty means of subsistence. Political quiescence is not, in the present case, brought about by social prosperity. All the staple interests of the country languish. The shipowner, the potter, the iron-master, the manufacturer, the proprietor of mines, the railway shareholder, the wholesale tradesman, the petty shopkeeper, the grazier and the agriculturist, the banker and the merchant, all are pinched—all are driven up hard upon the very brink of bankruptcy. The pressure of one upon another pushes the weakest into ruin first—but aristocratic selfishness, extravagance, and infatuation, are contracting the





circle. All classes know it—all feel it. Every one is aware that it will come to a death grapple ere long—and that the rights of the many must perish, or the ascendancy of the few be put down. Nothing stirs, it is true—but mind is not asleep. Keenly does the nation watch the movements of those who would prey upon it, and suck its blood. Presently—at what moment, and in what precise conjuncture of events, none can anticipate—it will make a spring. Something, the merest trifle, perhaps, will give it the decisive impulse. It may miss its aim, or it may fall short of it—but if not, aristocratic supremacy will be sprawling beneath it in the dust, before its intentions were even suspected.

The character of this movement, come when it may, as also its success, will depend very much upon whether it shall be prompted by hope, or forced by despair. In the event of the latter alternative, it is impossible to foresee the confusion, disorder, misery, and bloodshed, that will ensue. The cruelty of desperation, especially if, as in the case of the first French revolution, it achieve its own success, is proverbially fearful. Man is a terrible scourge to man, when once driven to throw the reins upon the neck of his irascible passions—when all his energies are gathered up into fell hate, and when to wreak vengeance becomes more attractive to him than to escape peril. The sun cannot look down upon a sight more appalling than a nation gaining a triumph of despair. The demon fury inspires it—and, for a period, it is uncontrollable. And what a period! No class, from the highest to the lowest, is safe. No institution is sacred, human or divine. Revenge holds on earth its carnival—and social chaos presides over the scene. It would be well if intelligent and professedly religious men would ponder this. It is not want of culture, nor of education, nor of refinement, nor of kindly feeling, which will account for the ferocity of the masses in sudden outbreaks and violent revolutions. The ferocity is the offspring, not of *class* but of *state*. Men goaded into despair, be their station whatever it may, cannot be otherwise whilst human nature remains what it is. When passion succeeds in forcing the barriers, passion also ascends the throne—and the power which anger achieves, anger also will be sure to wield.

There is another alternative—the decisive movement may be the spring of hope—the leaping of suddenly inspired expectation upon its object. In this case, the best affections of man obtain ascendancy—the most amiable, the most benevolent. Fervently do we trust that our country awaits only some such happy moment. We can imagine a growing kindness between class and class arising out of a community of suffering. We can conceive a quiet nod of recognition between parties, a sort of silent glance of mutual forgiveness, brought about by the proximity of danger. We can fancy a drifting of the general current of feeling homeward. We can picture to ourselves the occurrence of some event of the right character, at the right moment, which shall be like the pin point to set crystallisation agoing. And should affairs take this direction, success is certain, and change will lose its principal inconveniences. Upon the active movements of the day rests a fearful responsibility. It is certain that, within a little, it will be seen whether the anti-corn-law leaders can lead on their forces in harmony of plan with those of complete suffrage. A formal junction may be impossible and impolitic. But a definite understanding may be easily effected by the sincere. Our advice to all parties is, not to wait for leaders. Wherever free-traders can give the hand to complete suffragists on the basis proposed in our last number, let it be done. Every man is bound to encourage hope, rather than to stimulate despair—and hope, to be relied on, must rest upon some rational foundation.

#### NATIONAL EDUCATION.

On Tuesday evening, February 28th, in speaking to a motion introduced to the House of Commons by Lord Ashley, Sir James Graham broached the government scheme of national education. The subject is now fairly before the country. We had earnestly hoped that it would not, for some years to come, have presented itself for discussion in a practical shape. The question is one of such vast importance; society is so utterly unprepared, as yet, to test it by the application of sound principles; and the parties about to make the experiment know so well how to turn it to their own account, as to awaken in us some fears lest intense anxiety should in some measure unfit us for dispassionate consideration. We should prefer to have dealt with the matter in its purely speculative form. This we cannot now pretend to do. But, sensible of our danger, we shall guard ourselves the more carefully against being overtaken by it. The subject requires a cool head, a keen eye, a steady hand, and an undaunted heart. We cannot boast of being able to bring these to the examination of it. A deep conviction that they are needed is the best qualification to which we can pretend.

We propose to devote to the question of national education a short series of articles. We shall look at it as it lies before us—as a scheme for the

improvement of the labouring classes, proposed by the government to be carried into effect in this country. What might be the result of national education under the jealous supervision of a people, having their affairs under their own control, we are not now about to inquire. That is not our present business. We shall have, it is true, to enunciate a general principle to which that question, in common with many others, may be ultimately referred. But it will be our aim to treat the topic as one having actual and definite bearings—to contemplate it not in the light of possibilities, but of existing relations, influences, facts. We take the meridian to be England—the time, eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Some of our readers may be startled at the assertion, which we calmly and deliberately make, of our opinion, that within the present generation and that which preceded it, a more insidious and fatal attack upon popular liberty, than that about to be perpetrated under cover of education for the poor, can nowhere be discovered. We are truly appalled at the prospect which rises distinctly into view. And, that ominous agreement of all parties in the house of Commons—Sir Robert Inglis and Charles Buller united, Joseph Hume and Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell, Ewart, and Sir Robert Peel—that approving shout of the press, metropolitan and provincial, tory, whig, and radical, with only here and there a solitary exception—that disposition everywhere evinced to welcome the measure as a whole, and to call in question only some of its minor provisions—these things have struck a cold chill down to the very centre of our being. We begin to have fears for our country. If all classes and all parties can again and again be sung to sleep in the lap of aristocracy, after the secret wherein a people's great strength lies has been proclaimed from every house-top, then we tremble for Great Britain—inwardly tremble lest her hour should be near at hand. To hear a whole population gaily sing, as their last hope of freedom is led forth to the altar to be offered a sacrifice to crafty oppression, is a melancholy thing. Never, since we have undertaken the arduous duties and onerous responsibilities of journalists, have we felt so keenly the hopelessness of doing battle for our country's welfare. We cannot, however, incur the guilt of silence. We speak, not of choice, but by constraint. Ours is an instinctive cry, uttered in view of a great and unexpected danger. We could not evade our duty, and yet rest in quiet.

Let not our readers mistake us. It is not because we are dissenters that we object to the government scheme. We think it high time that the nonconformists of this country should cease to view national questions from sectarian grounds. The details of the measure are to us matters of comparative insignificance. The *object* of it awakens our alarm. As a question between the respective pretensions of the clergy and dissenting ministers, we care but little for it. But as one which involves a surrender to the government—the organ of aristocracy in this country—of our labouring population, not in the maturity of manhood, but in the susceptibility and pliancy of childhood, to be moulded into quiet subservience—schooling into spiritless submission to the existing order of things—we view it with the deepest interest. It seems to us, and this we shall attempt to prove, that we are yielding up into the hands of the few the last hope of the many. The soldier and the policeman, as the Home Secretary observed, having done their work, the party who employed them now send forth the schoolmaster. The ultimate object of the last is the same with that of the first—to be attained only by a different, but more certain, order of agency. The soldier was employed to quell the restlessness which class rule had excited among the masses. The schoolmaster is destined to prevent such restlessness. Both are held in requisition to render class rule both possible and safe.

This, then, is the general idea we have in view to develop. Again, a sense of duty calls upon us to struggle against the current of public opinion. We are sorry for it. It is to us a real trial. The more earnestly we pant for peace, the more it seems to fly from us. Could we but deem this matter one of small importance, how gladly would we let it pass by unheeded! Since, however, we must place ourselves in seeming antagonism to public feeling, we ask a candid hearing, a fair interpretation of our motives, and a calm consideration of our arguments. We shall endeavour to condense our views into about half a dozen brief articles. We cannot make ourselves fairly intelligible in less—we will not trespass upon the reader's patience with more.

#### LORD BROUGHAM AND THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

OUR readers will give us credit for having been beforehand with the noble lord in our efforts to expose the want of integrity in Lord Melbourne's government, in allowing the corporation of the city of London to stand out in all the bold relief of unreformed iniquity—"the giant abuse"—while every other corporation in the kingdom was subject to the sweeping besom of reform. We have more

than once deplored the deterioration of character in the men more especially called "citizens"—we look in vain for that sturdy, unflinching advocacy of popular rights which characterised the common council of bye-gone days; and ("Oh! what a falling off was there!") instead of being foremost to denounce an unjust war, and its attendant income tax, or to take the lead among the cities of the kingdom in urging forward the cause of free trade, we see the corporation content to take no notice of the first, and to aid the latter move at the eleventh hour, so far only as a wordy resolution goes, and no further—no petition to both Houses, with instructions to their members to support it—no address to the throne—no! all must be kept under, although it must be notorious to every man of the plainest understanding, that the very existence of the metropolis depends upon the success of the principles in question.

We have, in all simplicity, set down the want of character which pervades the city corporation to its exclusiveness—to its want of sympathy with the world of London around it. All things have been moving forward, while the corporation and its tomfoolery have remained stationary, neither assimilating itself to the altered state of the times, nor so shaping its course as not to run counter to the interests it was created to protect. The lord mayor's show, paddling through the mud on a gloomy ninth of November, is a fit emblem of the corporation and its uses.

Until very lately it was deemed expedient that those obsolete privileges of the corporation, which in any way interfered with the commerce of the country should remain in abeyance; while this was the case, men gave themselves little or no care about their proceedings. But latterly Gog and Magog have become rampant; even the most trifling infraction of their worshipful privileges has subjected the parties to a visitation from the city solicitor; so frequently of late have the corporation been before the law courts, seeking to establish some obsolete right, that they have fairly forced themselves into notice; and the consequence is, that my Lord Brougham has taken the matter up and dealt with it after his own peculiar manner.

Lord Brougham's speech, in moving "an humble address to her Majesty to take into her consideration the report on the municipal corporation of the city of London, with a view to ordering some legislative enactment thereon," will be found in our parliamentary report, and will well repay the trouble of reading. His lordship pointed out the monstrous inequality of the mis-called representation, the enormous expenses of the corporation, and its total inadequacy, as at present constituted, for any purpose of self-government. But while the learned lord was very properly indignant at the expense of the city police, we cannot understand the motive for going out of his way to pay the Irish society a compliment on their management of the corporation's Irish estates, which we think they do not deserve. Many of our readers are perhaps not aware, that what is called the Irish society is a chartered corporation, annually elected out of the corporation of London, for the management of certain estates in Ireland. We have now before us the account just published of receipts and disbursements by this society for the past year. The receipts amount to thirteen thousand and odd pounds, out of which the law charges alone amount to six thousand and some odd hundred pounds, or nearly one-half of the whole income. Perhaps the noble lord does not believe there can be any extravagance in matters of law.

The debate closed, after a conversation between the Lord Chancellor and some other learned lords, by Lord Brougham withdrawing the motion for the present; but with the understanding that the subject will be taken up at some future period. Now is the time for the men of London to move, and to move with effect. Let meetings be called in every ward—let meetings be called by the non-represented classes—let every man, subject to the taxation of the corporation, petition for his constitutional right of representation. If this be done, we have no fear of the result, notwithstanding the carpings of the venal *Times*, who would fain have corporation reform for London deferred till some perfect system can be devised. There is no danger here that the pruning knife of reform will destroy anything valuable. Where all is alike rotten, the husbandman may cut away with safety.

#### THE NEW PRIVILEGE QUESTION.

ALTHOUGH the people of the realm are not now represented in parliament, except, indeed, by a fiction which deludes nobody; yet, as it is to be hoped that the time will come when fact will square with theory, and the House will be what it professes to be, it is important to keep in mind that its privileges are in reality the privileges of the public. However abused they may be at the present moment, by men assuming to be a representative body, we are most anxious to see a stout and determined maintenance of the full exercise of privilege, for the benefit of a branch of the legislature that shall hereafter exist as a pure house of Commons. If laws are to be disregarded because a bad man claims their protection, good men will



soon find that in their case also they are set at naught.

We can see but one rational mode of dealing with the House of Commons. In all legal or constitutional questions, it must be treated as really the people, who, being themselves the source of all authority, cannot be responsible to any tribunal. Were the body of which we speak legitimately appointed, and fairly representative of the national will, it could do no wrong, in the same sense, at least, as the Crown can do no wrong; because it cannot be imputed to a body of such high authority that it will suffer any wrong to be done, or that, if done, it has neither power nor will to see such wrong redressed.

If the acts of the House of Commons are to be subject to review and restraint by the court of Queen's Bench, then, practically, the entire control of the Commons is given to the House of Lords; inasmuch as, from any decision of the court of Queen's Bench, an appeal may be made to the judgment of the Peers. It is not necessary, surely, to point out the impolicy and danger of any such arrangement as this. A review of the history of the country will suffice to afford a hundred instances in which the House of Commons could not have protected, as happily it did, the liberties of the people from the attacks of kingly and lordly tyranny, if judges had possessed authority to control its acts. The times immediately preceding the Commonwealth and the Revolution teem with instances of this nature. Only last week, we had the House of Commons discussing whether a lord chief justice should be made to answer for the manner in which he had executed his functions; and, in the same house, in the following week, to be made to answer, to this very judge or his associates, for its own proceedings? Such an absurdity can be no part of English law.

There is the law of parliament, and there is the law of the courts—together these form the law of the land. To say that parliament can do an illegal act is only as absurd as it is to say that the court of Queen's Bench can do an illegal act. As the decision of the court is the only means of ascertaining the character of the act done, so the decision of parliament is the only means of ascertaining what is the law of parliament. We can easily understand why tory lawyers should discover reasons for treating the privileges of the House of Commons in such way as to refer the final decision of them to the House of Lords; but how liberal statesmen can hide from themselves the utter ruin of the liberties of the people of this country, which must inevitably follow such a course, we cannot comprehend.

#### THE STRIKE.

##### ITS HISTORY, CAUSES, AND CONSEQUENCES.

(From a Manchester Correspondent.)

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions contained in these papers.]

#### XVI.

Sunday. Arrival of Troops in Manchester—The Magistrates Proclamation—Chartist Proceedings.

SUNDAY came, and with it comparative quietness. To do the turn-outs justice, it must be declared that a respect for the day was shown very generally amongst them. At Rochdale and Oldham a proposal to attend the parish churches, "to show themselves to the parsons," was scouted, at the meetings where it was made, as foolish, improper, and injurious. Dissenting ministers were solicited by the turn-outs to preach, on the Sabbath, in the open air, so as to give to all who felt disposed, an opportunity of hearing the glad tidings of the gospel. Many ministers complied with the request, and addressed immense, but orderly, assemblages.

Meetings were held in the morning and evening all over the disturbed districts. At Rochdale and several other places in Lancashire and Yorkshire the meetings were opened with singing and closed with prayer.

Though many of the poor people were already suffering most acutely from want of food, there was a great abatement of begging. "It was Sunday," many of them said, "and they could perhaps put on for a day."

The Lancashire magistrates having applied to government for a greater military force, the first instalment of the required aid arrived in Manchester in good time this morning. It consisted of the grenadier guards, a regiment of foot, some horse, two six-pounders, and a full supply of ammunition. The arrival of such a formidable addition to the heretofore scanty force refreshed the spirits of the timorous and the desponding. The hands of the magistrates were strengthened. They felt that they could now resort to vigorous measures—that their prohibitions and warnings could be now enforced. Fully assured of the support of government—which had, in addition to the soldiers, sent forth a proclamation offering a reward of 50*l.* for the conviction of any individual engaged in the lawless proceedings, and a free pardon to any one concerned in them, who would turn Queen's evidence—the county and borough magistrates, meeting at the Manchester Town hall, issued the following

#### "PROCLAMATION."

"WHEREAS the present disturbed state of this town and district calls for the adoption of the strongest measures for the restoration of peace and order, we, the undersigned, respectively, magistrates of the county palatine of Lancaster and the borough of Manchester, deem it our duty publicly to make known, that all assemblages of persons in considerable numbers having, under present circumstances, a manifest tendency to endanger the public peace, and to excite the fears of her Ma-

jeesty's peaceable subjects, are illegal, whatever may be their avowed object, and wherever held, and notwithstanding they may not, at the time, be attended with acts of open violence; and we hereby declare our full determination to use all the means in our power to prevent and repress, and, if necessary, forcibly to put down the same. And we further caution all well-disposed persons against joining in, or being present at, any meetings or processions of this character, as they will thereby bring themselves into peril, and incur the consequences of the measures which may be adopted for the preservation of the public peace.

(Signed by fifteen county and eighteen county and borough magistrates.)  
"Town hall, Manchester, Sunday, Aug. 14, 1842."

This proclamation pleased the more violent portion of the middle class, but much displeased all those who wished to soothe and conciliate, and not to coerce. It was considered to be the offspring of the fears of the liberal magistrates, and of the stern policy usually adopted by their conservative coadjutors. No doubt it was well meant, but it was at the moment uncalled for. It struck at the right to meet in public for the discussion of any thing regarded as a grievance—a right which ought always to be held as superior to magisterial decisions. That the disturbed state of the country called for the strongest measures for the restoration of peace and order was true; but the measures most likely to lead to a resumption of labour were not coercive. The most effectual must be admitted to have been really the strongest measures. A moment's calm reflection should have shown that the hundreds of thousands who were standing idle could not be driven back to work at the point of the bayonet; or be made to act against their own will by stopping all public expression of their wishes.

Again, by "her Majesty's peaceable subjects" could only be meant those of them not on strike—a very small minority in the disturbed districts. Yet all meetings having a tendency merely "to excite the fears" of the few, were to be prevented, repressed, or forcibly put down! Thus all meetings of the working population must be held at the good-will and pleasure of a few middle-class men, or not be held at all; and the aggrieved majority would be led to look with a more hostile eye upon the rich men, around whose doors they were swarming, and who were already sadly too obnoxious to them.

In times of intense popular excitement the utmost freedom of public discussion should be allowed, lest by the intensity of feeling, which would, in such a case, escape as harmless vapour, being kept in, to ferment and expand, it should turn to outrage or revolt. Men's minds were heated, and their purposes strong, though ill-defined. The proclamation shut in the expanding vapour, and clearly pointed to a weak place in the impediment. Thanks however to the people of Lancashire—to their better sense and judgment—the catastrophe provoked so unadvisedly did not take place; and, though the turn-out was somewhat prolonged, and more bitterness than need have been engendered, the persons of the middle classes were held sacred, property was respected, and the calm summer evenings were unilluminated by the burning factory or blazing mansion.

As the proceedings of the Chartist association will have soon to be spoken of, it will be well here to give a short sketch of their intended official proceedings in Manchester.

In the spring of 1842, a "demonstration" had taken place on occasion of laying the foundation stone of a monument to Henry Hunt. Feargus O'Connor and a host of chartist leaders attended it. It was agreed that as soon as the monument, which was erected in the yard of Mr Scholefield's chapel, Every street, was completed, arrangements should be made for holding a grand anniversary of the tragedy of August 16th, 1819. A "Monument committee" was charged with the arrangements. The secretary of this committee was William Griffin, a man who had been reporter for the *Northern Star*, and who then reported for the *Evening Star*, and other chartist papers (he became evidence against the chartists). The committee decided to hold their demonstration on Tuesday, August 16th, 1842, when a procession, public meeting, and tea party were to take place, and Feargus O'Connor, "the tried champion of the people," the "uncaged lion," was to be duly escorted and lionised, as the leader upon whom Hunt's mantle had fallen.

It was thought that the occasion would be a fitting one for calling together a delegate meeting from the various chartist associations in England, to perfect the organisation of the movement, and to try to put an end to divisions which threatened to weaken the effect of any future struggle. Accordingly, towards the end of July, such a delegate meeting was duly summoned for the 16th, 17th, and 18th of August. How this delegate meeting came to be turned from its avowed object, and made a prominent subject in the history of the strike, will be seen as the narrative proceeds. On Sunday evening (August 14), Dr P. M. McDowall and William Bell lectured to the Manchester chartists in Carpenters' hall; when the addresses were concluded, the Rev. Mr Scholefield announced that no procession or public meeting would take place on the Tuesday following, as had been announced; but that his chapel yard would be open to all who wished to see the monument, and a public tea party and ball would take place.

Early on Sunday morning two arrests were made in Manchester. The parties arrested were Seddon and Tinker, two operative dyers who had been concerned in organising the dyers' turn-out. These were the first arrests made.

THE PEACE CONVENTION.—The committee appointed to make the preliminary arrangements for the peace convention, have just issued a circular to the friends of the cause, in which it is announced that the sittings will commence on Thursday, the 22d of June. The proceedings are not expected to last more than three days.

## General News.

### FOREIGN.

#### FRANCE.

The long-expected debate in the French chambers on the secret funds, which was to be the second grand trial of strength between the government and opposition, commenced on Wednesday last. In this debate, which was carried on by eminent speakers, there is not visible a trace of that hostile and provocative tone towards England, so offensive and prominent in the late debate on the address in the same assembly. MM. Passy and Dufaure both spoke out, and M. Passy declared "that he had no objection to the right of search, which, while it was reciprocal, could in no wise hurt the honour and interests of France. Nay, more, he disapproved of the paragraph of the address which alluded to the treaties of 1831 and 1833, and expressed a wish to get rid of them. He was against such a paragraph, and he would not have accepted it, as the Minister had done." M. Dufaure declares that M. Guizot has accomplished his mission of bringing the foreign policy of the country into a tranquil and normal state, and that the time is come for resuming steadily the great work of reform, and of the improvement of liberal institutions. M. Guizot replied with his usual ability, denying that he was retrograde, though he must oppose any changes in existing institutions for the present.—M. de Tocqueville spoke at some length on Thursday, and seemed inclined to be severe upon M. Guizot. On Friday MM. de Lamartine and Guizot were the two great speakers, and the French papers talk in magniloquent terms of both. The contest between these two rival chiefs was looked upon as a grand intellectual contest. The *Presse* observes, "The immense effect produced by the truly gigantic contest between MM. de Lamartine and Guizot, orators of such dissimilar, although equal, talent and understanding, the one so diffuse, the other so concise; the one enthusiastic, rich, and generous, like poetry (!) the other cool, dry, and inexorable, like history, cannot be described." The *Journal des Debats* is still more pathetic—"We feel that it would be impossible to describe the impression produced upon the Chamber, the public, and ourselves, by the discourse with which M. Guizot terminated the debate on Thursday, in reply to M. de Lamartine. We bear witness that the emotion it occasioned was universal! Shouts of admiration burst from all mouths. No eloquence ever clothed in finer forms the austere language of reason and of patriotism. Talent never gained a more remarkable or a more just triumph. Happy those who assisted at this admirable debate! Happy would it have been for all France if she could have been present!" A few speakers of lesser note succeeded, among whom were MM. Corve and Billant, and at seven o'clock on Friday evening the Chamber divided, when there were—For the amendment, 197; against it, 242; majority for ministers, 45. The announcement of the numbers appeared to overwhelm the opposition, while it elicited shouts of triumph from the friends of government. The discussion on the bill was concluded on Saturday. The grant of 1,000,000*fr.* for secret service purposes was then put to the vote, and carried by 244 against 155, giving ministers a majority of 89 votes.

#### AMERICA.

The packet-ship *George Washington*, Captain Burrows, which sailed from New York on the 7th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, with intelligence nine days later from that city than those brought by the last steamer.

The only proceeding in Congress interesting to the English reader was the progress of the Oregon Territory bill in the Senate. The bill, it will be recollected, is for the protection of American settlers in the territory of Oregon, and for the enforcement of the right of sovereignty and jurisdiction of the United States government over the said territory. It had given rise to long and animated debates. Mr Linn, with whom the bill originated, and those who supported it, were liberal in their abuse of Great Britain. Mr Benton was particularly vehement in his support of the measure, and charged Mr Webster with having been actuated by an English feeling when he negotiated the north-eastern boundary settlement. Mr Calhoun made a long and eloquent speech against the bill. He showed conclusively that the course recommended by the bill is contrary to existing treaty stipulations, and that, if attempted to be carried into effect, would, in all probability, lead to a war with England—a war in which, as far as the occupancy of that territory is concerned, she would have decided and irresistible advantages over the United States. Several of the supporters of the bill combated the cogent reasoning of Mr Calhoun; while Mr Rives, agreeing with them in maintaining the unquestionable right to the Oregon territory, thought that the bill ought not to be hurried through the Senate. He therefore moved that it be re-committed. On the final vote, however, "that the bill do pass," the numbers were 24 to 22; majority in favour of the passage of the bill, 2. The votes *pro* and *con* were, it is said, indiscriminately from senators of both political parties. The bill would be submitted to the House of Representatives in due course. Great anxiety was, it is stated, manifested at Washington in regard to the subject of a message which the President had transmitted to the House of Representatives under the seal of confidence. The papers were from the war department. The whole were under the examination of the committee on Indian affairs, who would report whether it was expedient to make them public or not.

A letter had been received from the United States consul at Tangier, which announced the satisfactory



settlement of all the difficulties between the Republic and the Emperor of Morocco.

The news from Canada reaches to the 1st ult. The last bulletin issued by Sir Charles Bagot's medical attendants runs thus:—"His excellency the Governor-general's health has, during the last few days, undergone improvement, which would doubtless have been more decided had he altogether refrained from public business."

The rumours of the defeat and capture of a Texan force at Mier are fully confirmed by recent accounts from Texas.

MEXICO.—It appears from intelligence brought by Captain Charlewood and Mr Wright, R.N., from Campeachy, that the blockade of that town is being rigidly enforced. "Other reinforcements were in progress for the seat of war, though it is pretty generally believed this will not be necessary, as the people in and about Campeachy, who have anything at stake, are getting tired of a resistance which must eventually be useless. The popularity of the President, Santa Anna, is now so generally established, and the opinion of his being the most able person to govern this fine country so universal, that any further opposition is not anticipated; and ere long, it is expected, a firm, satisfactory form of government will be decided on, with his Excellency General Santa Anna at its head as dictator."

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 30th of December have arrived. The *Graham's Town Journal*, in its commentary on the information from the north-eastern boundary, says the accounts did not throw any additional light on the proceedings of the refractory Boers across the border, or the state of feeling this side of it. The progress of the troops seemed not to have smoothed that asperity of feeling which had of late been so distinctly exhibited; but whether it would result in any actual resistance was a matter upon which there was a difference of opinion. Moke, the commandant of the Boers, had, it was stated, retreated from Philopolis to the Modder river, with the avowed intention of there concentrating his forces, to dispute with our troops the passage of the river, should they attempt to cross the colonial boundary. Full credence does not, however, appear to be given to this report, and it is rather treated as idle vaunting on the part of Moke, than as if uttered with an intention of carrying any such threat into execution. The troops, it is said, would like nothing better; but the farmers are believed to possess too much caution to place themselves between two fires, where, in case of a defeat, a retreat would be as difficult and dangerous as a movement forward. The Griquas and the Corannas would seize the opportunity of the appearance of the British forces to avenge old insults, and the disposition of all the native tribes is alleged to be much of the same character towards the Boers. Letters from the force state that a great loss of cattle has been sustained on the march. At Craddock the left division had stationed a detachment of 50 infantry and 25 mounted riflemen to form a post of communication between the main body and the military post already established. The latest news was, that both divisions had arrived at Colesburg.

From the *South African Advertiser* we learn that though the Caffres "were literally starving of hunger, yet they were tranquil, and evinced a degree of resignation that was deeply affecting. It has been stated to us that during the whole of this tremendous visitation, in no instance had recourse been had to the superstitious rites so recently universal in Cafferland. The witch doctor or rain maker had not been applied to. If this statement be correct, even with regard to the greater number of chiefs and captains, much more if it be universally true, then a great and most salutary victory over the genius of evil in Cafferland has been gained. They may not yet know what it means; but the first grand step has been made—they have learned to doubt, they have ceased to believe a lie! As rains had fallen in Albany near the boundaries of Cafferland, we trust that we shall soon hear of their having refreshed that country also."

#### WEST INDIES.

The royal mail steamer *Forth*, which arrived at Falmouth on the 4th inst., brings the fearful tidings of an earthquake which occurred at St Thomas's on the 8th ult., and, although no very serious damage to property and no loss of life (as ascertained at her sailing) had taken place there, it is much feared that at Montserrat and other islands serious accounts will be received by the next steamer. The following is an extract from a letter by Commander Fayres, of the *Forth*, written off Bermuda:—

"On the 8th of February, at 30 minutes after 10 o'clock, a.m., I was sitting at table with Mr Comrie, of the Colonial bank, St Thomas's, his private house being on a declivity half way up the highest part of the town. We were suddenly surprised by a confused sound very much resembling the action of a strong draught of one of the large steamers' flues with the door shut, attended by a hissing sound."

"Our first impulse was to fly to the balcony, whence there would have been no escape, or indeed from any part of the premises, had the houses fallen. Everything was on the move, the glass windows in our house, and those in the one above us, rattling, and the plaster falling off. The streets immediately under us presented an extraordinary scene, people rushing out of their houses, many out of the lower windows, to escape, wringing their hands and crying in all directions; many fainting. This lasted full three minutes; the shock came (or rather vibration), not perpendicularly, but horizontally; then a perfect calm. All business was suspended, and the frightened inhabitants hastened to return thanks to Divine Providence at their respective places of worship for their escape from destruction. I cannot say that, personally, I felt any great alarm, though much startled at the effect, and from the motion did not conceive that anything serious would occur, nor has there, beyond much fright."

Captain Hart, of the *Thames*, in a letter dated Feb. 9th, St Thomas, to the Royal Mail Steam-packet company, gives further information:—

"When immediately abreast of English Harbour, Antigua, about one mile and a half off shore, we experienced several ter-

rific shocks of earthquake. At first every one on board imagined the ship had struck violently on a rock, and I certainly was under the same impression. The effect on all hands was indescribable; all came running up from below; not a man was left in the engine-room; but Mr Casey, the chief engineer, insisting that something was wrong with the boilers, rushed down to let off the steam. On looking at the island, an awful scene presented itself. Clouds of dust rising in every direction, and we could distinctly distinguish the troops on Shirley Height running out of the barracks; one house, I think, fell; but having had no communication, of course I am ignorant of the damage; but I much fear that dreadful accounts will be received by the next packet. The island of Montserrat, although 30 miles distant, we could see was enveloped in dust. Some severe shocks were felt in this island at the same time. I rejoice to add, that I am not aware of any injury caused to the ship or machinery by this visitation; but such a fright no one in this ship ever before experienced. The shocks lasted from two to three minutes. The weather beautiful, moderate breeze east."

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *Breslau Zeitung* mentions that the Prussian government has opened diplomatic preliminaries in London, the object of which is the establishment of a Prussian consul in China, and determining the relations in which that consul is to stand with respect to English and Chinese diplomacy.

The *Prussian State Gazette*, of the 19th February, publishes a royal ordinance, forbidding the exposure or sale of caricatures of any description without a previous permission from the authorities.

ESPARTERO'S FORTUNE.—The Spanish Regent has paid but little attention to the calumnies of the press, of which he has been the marked object. We mentioned the last calumny, which was that he had just purchased 50,000*l.* rentes, or money producing £2,000 a year interest, in the French funds. In answer to this, the Regent's secretary, Colonel Gurrea, has written to the journals the following statement respecting the Regent's private fortune:—"Baldomero Espartero, in the year 1828, possessed in the French funds, a rente of 22,500*l.* At the present moment, Baldomero Espartero, regent, possesses but 10,000*l.*, out of these 22,500*l.* rentes. Hence it will appear that Don B. Espartero was richer when brigadier, than he is as regent and duque de la Vittoria. His elevation to these high dignities, instead of augmenting his capital abroad, has diminished it one-half, having need to spend it on his new position. The Duke thinks it right, at the same time, to declare that he possesses no other capital than that above mentioned, excepting 2,000 crowns in the road (*camino*) of Las Cabelas, 2,000 in that of Pampelona, and 4,000 in that of Logrono."

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The King resolved to give a grand popular *fete* to the city of Berlin on Shrove Tuesday, in the state apartments of the royal palace. All the princes, ministers, foreign ambassadors, the principal authorities, and, above all, the respectable citizens of Berlin are invited. According to some accounts the number of guests was to be 5,000, but others say 10,000, or even 20,000. The citizens are delighted at his Majesty's invitation.

MONTE VIDEO.—The Danish schooner *Randers*, from Monte Video, whence she sailed on the 20th December, brings intelligence of an action having been fought on the 11th, between the allied forces of the republic of Monte Video (under the command of General Rivera), and the army of Buenos Ayres, in which the former were defeated with considerable loss. The following are particulars:—

"At an early hour on Sunday last, intelligence was received in town that a battle had been fought in Entre Rios, between the allied forces under his Excellency General Rivera, and the army of Buenos Ayres, which terminated in the retreat of the former across the river Uruguay. The loss in killed and wounded is not yet known, but a large proportion of infantry and artillery has fallen into the hands of the Buenos Ayreans, and the determined courage with which, to the last moment, they sustained their unequal position, has caused immense carnage in the ranks of the enemy. We are told that General Rivera is near Paysandu, with the major part of his cavalry, and that he is busily engaged in collecting detachments of his army. It were useless to attempt to disguise the evil consequences that may ensue upon the loss of this action, should the enemy be thereby enabled to enter upon the territory of the republic, which would cause the ravages and devastation of this horrible warfare to extend to the property of the inhabitants. The excitement and turmoil of warlike preparation within our capital has, during the present week, superseded in no small degree the bustle and activity of commercial traffic which at most times prevail."

STATE OF CUBA.—We take the following from the *Jamaica Morning Herald*:—"From the character of our private intelligence from Havana, we learn that a great and intense excitement—silent and quiet, but the more intense for its silence—pervades all the planters, merchants, and intelligent proprietors of that charming island; and that, apprehending a transfer may be made to England of the sovereignty of the island, or at least the possession of Havana given up through the necessities or intrigues of the Spanish government at Madrid—apprehending all these designs, and jealous of the recent conduct of the British government and their own government under that influence, they are beginning to entertain thoughts of entire revolution, and final separation from the Spanish connexion at no very distant day. The conduct of the British authorities, the weakness of their own government at Madrid, the intrigues of the British abolitionists in Cuba, all concur in causing this deep and intense excitement to increase throughout the island; and particularly in the city of Havana, which is the strongest fortress in this hemisphere, and which, in possession of the British, would cause, by proximity to their abolition doctrines, one of the most fearful issues that ever took place in the southern states."

#### DOMESTIC.

##### METROPOLITAN.

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.—The second weekly meeting of the members of the National Anti-corn-

law League, and of the representatives of the Metropolitan Anti-corn-law associations, and their supporters, took place on Wednesday evening at the Crown and Anchor. The great room was, as usual, crowded long before the commencement of the proceedings. A large number of ladies also were present. The platform was crowded with members of the League and influential residents of the metropolis. The chairman presented to Mr Cobden an address from Manchester, signed by 32,000 of its inhabitants, as a tribute of their sympathies with him in the late attack made on him in the house of Commons, and of their sense of his honourable exertions in furthering the objects of the National Anti-corn-law League. After the hon. member for Stockport had acknowledged this tribute, the meeting was addressed by Mr Villiers, Mr J. Brindle, Mr R. R. Moore, Sir de Lacy Evans, and other gentlemen. About half-past seven o'clock the large room was so greatly overcrowded that hundreds of persons were unable to find admission, and this being announced by some persons from the gallery, a deputation was immediately sent from the platform, and the handsome room adjoining was directly filled with a highly respectable auditory of several hundred persons; and a chairman having been appointed, the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen for upwards of two hours.

At a court of directors of the East India company on Wednesday, resolutions to the same effect with those lately passed by both Houses of parliament, thanking the Governor-general of India and the officers and men recently employed in Afghanistan, were adopted unanimously.

#### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TRIAL OF M'NAUGHTEN.—Friday being appointed for the trial of Daniel M'Naughten for the murder of Mr Edward Drummond, every avenue leading to the court was crowded to excess. The anxiety to obtain admission exceeded anything we ever before witnessed. The Solicitor-general entered the court shortly before ten o'clock, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the learned gentleman could make his way to the counsel's table. At ten o'clock, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Mr Justice Williams, and Mr Justice Coleridge, took their seats. A great number of ladies and gentlemen were on the bench. M'Naughten looked well when he entered, and pleaded "Not Guilty" in a tolerably firm voice; but as the trial proceeded he became weak and faint, and appeared to be in the utmost mental agony. The prosecution was conducted by the Solicitor-general, with whom were Mr Waddington and Mr R. Gurney; the prisoner was defended by Mr Cockburn, Q.C., Mr Clarkson, and Mr Bodkin. The facts of the case as related by the Solicitor-general and the witnesses, are too recent, and have been too often described, to be repeated now. Much of the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution turned upon evidence of the state of M'Naughten's mind. The facts elicited were trivial; but the principal points on this head may be briefly stated. Mrs Dutton, his landlady, described his habits, which were exceedingly regular, reserved, and penurious; but she had no idea that his mind was disordered. On cross-examination, she said that once when he was ill his head was bad: he was always very sullen and retired, avoiding conversation and hanging his head. She had heard him get out of bed several times during the night, and moan and groan; but in a general way he slept very well. David Gordon, a brass-founder of Glasgow, who had known M'Naughten in that place, met him in London in November last; when he said he was seeking work. They passed Sir Robert Peel's house; Gordon said, "I believe that is where Sir Robert Peel stops;" and M'Naughten exclaimed "—and sink it," and something else which Gordon did not recollect. M'Naughten was very regular in his habits, and Gordon had no idea of his intellect being disordered. It was shown by Mr Thompson, a magistrate of Gorbals, who had been a house-factor, by Mr Swanston, curator of the Glasgow Mechanics' institution, Mr James Douglas, a surgeon and lecturer on anatomy, and others, that M'Naughten was shrewd in business and intelligent in his conduct generally: he took an active part in discussing the affairs of the Mechanics' institution; and he attended lectures on anatomy, and appeared to understand what he was about. On the other hand, Mr Swanston observed once a glare with his eyes which he did not like: he used to object to pay the penny due on renewing a book, and that was the cause of the marked change which took place. Mr William M'Laren, a blacksmith, said that just before M'Naughten gave up business, he contracted a habit of rolling his eyes, and at the same time they became more prominent. The case for the prosecution closed at 7 o'clock, and the court adjourned. The case for the defence was opened on Saturday, in a crowded court, by Mr Cockburn, in a speech of four hours' duration.

The prisoner had never been a man of strong political opinions—he was no political enthusiast; he was not in the habit of attending political meetings, and, therefore, they could not suppose that political enthusiasm had anything to do with the murderous act. He would prove that the prisoner never could have intended to murder Sir Robert Peel, for he often talked of that distinguished statesman in terms of the highest approbation, and believed him to be one of the greatest men of the day. He was confident of being able to produce decisive evidence of the prisoner's insanity, not only long before the melancholy act, but since he had been confined within the walls of the prison. In Newgate he had been visited by the most eminent medical men, some of them appointed by the government; and he (Mr Cockburn) should place them in the witness box, and then the jury would hear their opinion. After the evidence was produced, it would leave a firm conviction that the prisoner was mad. There would not be a doubt left on that point after the testimony of the eminent medical



men he should call before them had been given. If he established the facts he was instructed to bring forward, he should then have proved that the prisoner at the bar was not amenable to human law for the act he had committed. The learned counsel concluded an eloquent address, which occupied four hours in the delivery, by calling upon the jury to administer justice with mercy, and he trusted that the Almighty would guide their deliberations, and enable them to arrive at a right conclusion.

Various witnesses were then called, including his father, persons with whom he had lodged, slept, and associated. It appeared that on ordinary topics of business he displayed perfect sanity, and even shrewdness, but was possessed with an ever-present idea that there was a regular system of persecution against him, and that wherever he went he was followed by spies, who laughed in his face, shook their fists at him, &c. He was wont to get up in the night and pace the room, and his sleep was very broken and disturbed. The evidence, which was very minute, brought out many other facts, tending to confirm the opinion that he was labouring under monomania. After the examination of parties with whom he more immediately associated, Mr Alexander Johnson, M.P.; Sir James Campbell, lord provost of Glasgow; the Rev. Alexander Turner; and Hugh Wilson, commissioner of police of the Gorbals, Glasgow, were then successively examined. The following medical men were next examined:—Dr Edward Thomas; Dr Alexander Morison; Dr Wm McClewer; Dr Wm Hutchison; Dr Crawford; Dr Forbes Winslow; Dr Benjamin Phillips; Dr Murdo; and Dr Aston Key. The testimony of these medical gentlemen unanimously decided that the prisoner was labouring under an aberration of intellect when he committed the deed; and further, that nothing short of physical interference or restraint could have prevented the perpetration of the crime. At the close of their evidence, the Solicitor-general spoke to the Chief Justice, and then in a few words, addressed to the jury, stated that he could not expect a verdict for the Crown, after the decided testimony of the medical witnesses. Chief Justice Tindal intimated his readiness to read his notes of the evidence to the jury, which they considered unnecessary, and, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of "Not guilty, on the ground of insanity."

**TRIAL OF CANNELL.**—William Cannell, aged 21, a waiter at the Auction Mart tavern, was tried on Wednesday, for shooting Mrs Magnus, employed at the same place. The facts of the case have been lately before the public. Cannell failed to make out the allegation that Mrs Magnus had admitted him to familiarities; and Chief Justice Tindal said, that the bedroom transaction must be excluded from consideration, as it offered no palliation of the offence imputed. The Jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of "Guilty of firing with intent to do grievous bodily harm," but recommending the prisoner to mercy on account of his previously good character. He was sentenced to transportation for fifteen years. On hearing the sentence, a female in the gallery screamed out and went into hysterics.

**QUICK DISPATCH.**—One case of a man, charged with stealing six shovels, afforded a curious contrast to the many tried before the Recorder, having occupied about three minutes and a half from the arraignment, through the evidence of three witnesses, the summing up, and sentence of seven years' transportation, to the removal of the prisoner from the bar. John Dwire, aged 30, labourer, was indicted for stealing six shovels, of the value of 30s., the property of Richard Levitt. The prosecutor having been sworn—Common Sergeant: Your name is Richard Levitt, and you deal in shovels? On the 15th of February you had six shovels at your door?—Witness: Yes.—Were they inside the door or outside?—Outside.—And some one took them, but you don't know who?—The witness nodded.—"Go down." A boy of the name of Edwards was next sworn—Common Sergeant: Well my lad, what have you got to say about this?—I saw John Dwire take the shovels from Mr Levitt's door.—And then you gave him into custody?—No, I didn't: I followed him into Phoenix court, and said, "Now, Jack, mind what you are after," and then gave information.—Any questions to ask him, prisoner?—Prisoner: No. He never saw me take the shovels, because I was not in the neighbourhood on that day.—Common Sergeant: Well, we shall see.—James William West sworn.—Common Sergeant: Well, Mr West, so these shovels were found in your possession; how did you come by them?—They were left with me by the prisoner.—Common Sergeant: Well, that's the case. (To the prisoner) Now what have you got to say for yourself?—The prisoner was silent.—Common Sergeant (to the jury): Gentlemen, the shovels were taken. Who stole them?—One of the witnesses: The prisoner.—Foreman of the jury: We find the prisoner Guilty.—Common Sergeant: Is the prisoner known, Mr Cope?—Mr Cope: Yes, he has been several times in the House of Correction.—Common Sergeant (to the prisoner): You have had one chance, and you would not take warning; you have had a second, and a third. On the present occasion the sentence of the court is, and necessarily so, that you be transported for seven years. The trial lasted not quite four minutes.

**CITY IMPROVEMENTS.**—We have reason to believe that all the obstructions between the Mansion house and the new Royal exchange, now in progress, will be cleared away within a fortnight or three weeks; the Sun fire office company being about to *flit*, and the other occupants of buildings also removing forthwith. Such being the case, it is promised that the late Sir F. Chantrey's equestrian group of the Duke of Wellington, to be erected by the city in gratitude for his grace's municipal services, will be opened on

the 18th of June next, the time originally agreed upon, and the twenty-eighth anniversary of the glorious victory of Waterloo.—*Literary Gazette.*

The Nelson column has now attained its full height, with the exception of the abacus; the bell, or cone of the capital is formed, and a considerable portion of the foliage of it is cast in bronze; three months, perhaps, will finish it.

**DISTRESS IN THE METROPOLIS.**—As a silent, yet most significant, mark of the great extent of misery in the metropolis, the pawnbrokers afford a melancholy evidence. As a body they have recently come to a determination to refuse goods altogether of a certain description, and mostly attainable by the poor, inasmuch as their warehouses are already overstocked and crammed with them. Of this description of goods is female and children's clothing, and working men's and mechanics' Sunday apparel. As to under clothing, it is almost universally refused, or at the best a mere nominal sum lent upon it. The unredeemed pledges of the past year are said to exceed any of the past seven years. These facts speak trumpet-tongued of the under current of society and its miseries.—*Morning Advertiser.*

**COLDBATH FIELDS PRISON.**—On Tuesday evening, after a most important investigation, which occupied nearly four days, before Mr Wakley, M.P., at the House of correction, Coldbath fields, touching the death of James Doyle, aged 38, late a prisoner in that gaol, a verdict to the following effect was returned by the jury—"We find, from the evidence adduced, that the deceased, James Doyle, was admitted on the 1st of September, 1842, and placed to work on the treadmill until the 6th of November, when he was relieved on account of illness—that he continually complained of illness up to Feb. 11, 1843, on which day, for the first time, he was treated by the medical officer, and that he died on the day following of granular disease of the kidneys." The jury begged to add to their verdict, "that they could not separate without expressing their opinion that the deceased had not that proper treatment from the warder and medical officer that the nature of his case required." The jury wished it also to be understood that they exonerated the governor of the prison from any blame. Mr Wakefield, the surgeon, wished to be informed if the verdict was an imputation on his character, and ultimately declared his intention of taking the case into the court of Queen's Bench, to set it aside.

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 3d of Dec., 1842, to the 25th of Feb., 1843:—

| LIABILITIES.   |             | ASSETS.       |             |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Circulation... | £19,739,000 | Securities... | £22,695,000 |
| Deposits....   | 11,205,000  | Bullion....   | 10,945,000  |
|                | £30,944,000 |               | £33,640,000 |

#### PROVINCIAL.

**THE MEMBER FOR KNARESBOROUGH.**—A letter of Mr Ferrand's, member for this borough, to an innkeeper in that town, in reply to an application for payment of a long election account for beer, &c., has been published, in which that gentleman thus naively confesses the means by which he was returned:—"After the time had expired which would have allowed my opponent to petition against my return, I consented to pay one-half of the bill; and that I shall do, although I am highly to blame for doing so; and I have no hesitation in saying, that the borough is as sure to be disfranchised when another election takes place, if the electors are again guilty of the corruption which disgraced the borough at the last election, as that I should have lost my seat had a petition been presented against me."

**MR COBDEN, M.P.**—Addresses from the inhabitants and anti-corn-law associations of the northern towns, continue to pour in to Mr Cobden, expressing confidence in him, more especially referring to the late occurrence in the House of Commons. Among other places Leeds, Huddersfield, Glasgow, Dundee, and Kendal, have sent addresses numerously signed.

The Sunderland Town council, on Wednesday last, by a majority of nearly two to one, adopted a petition to parliament in favour of the total and immediate repeal of the corn laws.

**COUNTY RATES.**—The *Leicestershire Mercury* says that the rates for that county have risen from 15,904l. in 1836, to 22,145l. in 1842, an increase in six years of more than 6,000l., or 1,000l. per annum. So much for the past, which the rate payers think quite bad enough; but the prospect for the future is much worse. The rate payers are threatened with an imposition of 1,000l. to repair and restore the Magazine; and alterations in the prisons, estimated, on the lowest calculation, to cost 18,000l., but much more likely to require double that sum, are projected. Some of the most eminent farmers of the county are beginning to take up the matter.

**SOUTHAMPTON, MARCH 6.**—The Oriental steamer, Captain Soy, left Southampton on Wednesday last for Falmouth, where she took on board the Mediterranean, Egyptian, and Indian mails. She took out from hence seventy passengers and a large cargo. The Clyde also left this port on Wednesday, to take on board at Falmouth the West India mails. She had on board forty passengers, and nearly 30,000 lbs of quicksilver as freight. The Little Liverpool, Captain Evans, left this port on Saturday, to take out the Peninsula mails. The mail steamer Forth, Captain Fayer, arrived here yesterday from the West Indies. The Tay is the next homeward bound steamer. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and suite have left Canford house, near Winborn, and passed through Southampton on Friday last, on their way to town by a special train, on the South Western railway. The tea meeting that was to take place to-

day at the Assembly rooms, to furnish a demonstration in favour of the Anti-corn-law League, and to welcome with profound respect Mr Cobden to this town, has been postponed to suit the convenience of the latter gentleman, until next Monday. The extraordinary talent of the great champion of free trade, Mr Cobden, by which he has raised himself to the most praiseworthy eminence, have excited the utmost admiration in the town; and measures have been taken to receive him here with an enthusiasm due to one who is destined to save the manufacturing interests from that utter ruin designed by the landowners of this country. A large number of the most respectable tradesmen have undertaken to dispose of tickets of admission for the grand demonstration on Monday next.

**EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.**—The whole of this line of railway having been completed to Colchester, a large party of directors and friends attempted an experimental trip from London to Colchester on Monday the 20th ult. When they arrived at Mountnessing, however, the train was stopped by the slipping of one of the timber supports, and could not be remedied, so that the train was obliged to return to Brentwood. On Wednesday, however, J. Braithwaite, Esq., the engineer, and about twenty of the directors were more successful, and reached Colchester in safety, dined in the town, and returned to the metropolis in the evening. It is understood that heavy trains of goods will immediately commence running between London and Colchester, which will be continued for a few days before the line is opened to the public. It is stated that General Pasley, the inspector-general of railways has given his unqualified approbation of the works throughout the line.

**ANOTHER GREAT BLAST AT DOVER.**—On Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock, another great blast took place at the South-eastern railway works, a little beyond the Rounddown cliff. This blast, as compared with that at the Rounddown (when 18,500 lbs. of gunpowder were instantaneously ignited), was comparatively insignificant; but when we mention that 7,000 lbs. were fired at the present explosion, it will be seen that this insignificance was only comparative. The present operations, like the great blast on the 26th of January, were conducted by Mr Cubitt, the engineer-in-chief to the South-eastern railway, who, along with Lieutenant Hutchinson, and a number of the directors of the company, were present on Thursday witnessing the blast. The effect of this blast has been quite as successful as that which effected the destruction of Rounddown. About 50,000 yards of chalk have been dislodged. The operations were conducted in a manner exactly similar to the former, ignition being communicated by the voltaic battery.

**SERIOUS OUTRAGES IN THE MONMOUTHSHIRE HILLS.**—A numerous band of ruffians have organised themselves in the colliery and mining districts of the county of Monmouth, and under the denomination of "Scotch cattle," are resorting to the most lawless and violent measures in order to compel the peaceable and well-disposed workmen who have returned to work at the masters' prices to again turn out. Several instances of violence have occurred, and on Wednesday or Thursday week two very daring outrages were perpetrated by the gang. Among the colliers who had been concerned in the late turn-out, and who had since returned to their labour at reduced prices, were two men residing at Bedwelty, named Edward Pople and William Powell. These men having become obnoxious to the "Scotch cattle," threats were uttered towards them, of which they took no notice, but continued at their work as usual. During the night of Wednesday a body of men, with their faces blackened, and otherwise disguised, assembled round the houses of those men, and, with threats of vengeance, demanded admission. They broke open the doors, which they beat in pieces, and then proceeded to demolish the windows and window frames and the whole of the furniture. They did this in both instances, and used many threats of personal violence against the objects of their vengeance. The utmost alarm was produced in the neighbourhood on this daring outrage becoming known, and information was immediately conveyed to the magistrates and police authorities, and to Thomas Pretheroe, Esq., the proprietor of the collieries in which the two men were employed, who offered a reward for the apprehension of the offenders. Three of the ringleaders of these outrages have been taken into custody. They are all colliers, and their names are William Morgan, Evan Jenkins, and Abraham Abrahams. They were examined before the magistrates, and committed for trial at the ensuing Monmouth assizes.

#### THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

The trial of Feargus O'Connor, Peter McDouall, James Scholefield, J. Leech, J. Bairstow, J. Campbell, T. Cooper, G. J. Harney, R. Pilling, and several other chartists, for participation in the disturbances of Lancashire and Cheshire last year, commenced at Lancaster last Wednesday. All of the defendants were present, except McDouall who has not surrendered, but will, it is said, come in for judgment if a verdict pass against him. There was great difficulty in procuring a special jury, many individuals preferring to pay the fine rather than serve. The Attorney-general, Mr Stuart Wortley, Sir Gregory Lewin, Mr Hildyard, and Mr Pollock, were the counsel for the Crown. Mr Dundas, Mr Sergeant Murphy, Mr Baines, Mr Atherstone, Mr Cobbett, and Mr M'Oubrey, appeared for several of the defendants, and the remainder, including Mr F. O'Connor, conducted their own case. Mr Baron Rolfe was the presiding judge. The Attorney-general opened the case with a speech of considerable length, in which



he stated to the jury, the nature of the evidence he was about to adduce, and the effect which that evidence would have upon the defendants. His speech was chiefly remarkable for its calm, dignified, unimpassioned tone; for the extreme temper and forbearance which it exhibited towards the defendants, and for the pride which he confessed he felt, that during an outbreak of so serious and extensive a character as that of August last, Englishmen had so far remembered what was due to themselves and to their country that, though many acts of illegal character and dangerous consequences had been committed, yet on the whole a most remarkable degree of moderation had been exhibited by the working classes. The charge against the defendants, as stated by the Attorney-general, was endeavouring, by large assemblies of persons combined, by force, violence, menaces, and intimidation, to produce such a degree of alarm and terror throughout the country as to produce a change in some of the fundamental points of the constitution. The allegations may be described as consisting of two classes. Pilling, Leech, and others, were accused of seditious language at meetings in Ashton, Staleybridge, and other places, with which the disturbances of the district began; the first meeting being at Ashton about the 26th of July. The second class of charges was against O'Connor, Scholefield, and others, of conducting the central organisation at Manchester—the "executive committee of the National association for carrying the charter," who issued the famous placard of August 16th, beginning, "Englishmen, the blood of your brothers reddens the streets of Preston and Blackburn," and promising aid from Scotland and elsewhere. This placard was agreed to at a meeting of the committee; Mr O'Connor, who was present, offered to put it in the *Northern Star* as an advertisement, and to pay for it; Mr Scholefield lent his chapel, at which the committee met; Mr McDouall corrected the proof of the placard. Pilling and others were proved at the meetings to have said that they would remain away from work until the charter became the law of the land; with language of a more threatening kind. The evidence proceeded very slowly, only two witnesses were examined on Wednesday. The nature of their testimony was, on the whole, rather favourable to the defendants, as showing continual exhortations to peaceful and orderly conduct, and that the original cause and the general character of the turn-out was for "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," and not for the promulgation of the charter. It appears so far that it was not till some days after its commencement that a portion of the turn-outs thought it advisable to mix up the charter question with the wages, nor did they do it at length without considerable opposition and division. It also appears that at Staleybridge, where the first turn-out took place, the men were under notice from their masters to give up work unless they consented to a reduction of 25 per cent. upon their wages; and therefore it did not altogether bear the character of a voluntary strike. It was also proved that though many of the men wanted to return to work, they were prevented by a combination of the millowners, and that the evidence was not altogether trustworthy; one witness, for instance, having garbled his notes with interlineations.

The proceedings were resumed on Thursday morning at nine o'clock. Sir James Graham, who had been summoned as a witness for the defence, occupied a seat near the bench, but after several witnesses had been examined as to the circumstances of the riots in which the prisoners are charged with having taken part, Sir Frederick Pollock intimated to the learned judge that he should be able to relieve Sir James Graham from further attendance. Various witnesses were examined, chiefly police constables from Stockport and neighbourhood. From the evidence elicited it appeared that there was great indisposition to take up the charter among the more intelligent of the turn-outs, who were, however, overborne by the active chartist leaders. Pilling, and Doyle, and Taylor were especially noted as having used violent language at their meetings, much of which was brought in evidence against them. The former said at one meeting—

"Fellow-townsmen, for I may so call you, having lived amongst you so long, and having been at so many meetings of thousands, and having been in prison, I do not know whether it would be safe for me to hold it or not; but I may avow that I have the honour to be the father of this movement and the sole cause of your being ladies and gentlemen at the present time."

Our able Manchester correspondent has recently given us so full details of this singular outbreak, that it is unnecessary to recapitulate any of the facts here. Mr O'Connor cross-examined several of the witnesses, but elicited nothing of any special importance. It appears that most of their large camp meetings, which usually numbered from 5,000 to 12,000 men, were frequently opened with singing and prayers, and the injunction to beware of the public-house was not more often impressed than observed.

On the meeting of the court on Friday morning two of the parties indicted, namely, John Wilde and Thomas Pitt, were, on the application of the Attorney-general, taken out of the case, it having been resolved not to proceed further against them. The first witness examined was Mr Joseph Hibbert, clerk to the magistrates at Hyde. He was followed by John Brooks, a manager of Mr Platt's cotton mill at Staleybridge, who underwent a very long examination and cross-examination, deposing to a variety of facts connected with the tumultuous acts of the chartists. Mr O'Connor and Mr Leech cross-examined him, chiefly on the subject of the wages of the working classes at that time. Among the witnesses examined were—Mr James Bradshaw, a millowner at Stockport; Mr J. Cooper, a cotton spinner of Chiswell, near Glossop; Mr Thomas Rhodes, a cotton manufacturer at Brook green, near

Glossop; Samuel Turner, farmer, of Ashton-under-Lyne; Archibald M'Mullen, inspector of police at Manchester; Richard Beswick, chief superintendent of police. A document from the Stamp office was then put in to show that Mr O'Connor was the proprietor of the *Northern Star*; after which the trial was adjourned at seven o'clock.

The trial was resumed on Saturday morning at nine o'clock. The *Northern Star*, containing Mr O'Connor's article on "The Meeting of Delegates," was put in and read; the address of the National conference to their brother chartists, which the same paper contained, was also read. The most important witness examined during this day was James Cartledge, who was a chartist lecturer and a delegate to the conference held in Mr Scholefield's chapel. He went through the whole account of the printing of the placards, with the appeal "to the God of battles," and proved that Dr McDouall had corrected the proof sheet. The following extract refers to the delegate meeting in Mr Scholefield's chapel:—

About thirty persons were present. Others came in afterwards. A Mr Arthur of Carlisle was in the chair. He said he came from Carlisle. O'Connor, Hill, Beesley, Harney, Parkes, Otley, James Leach, of Manchester; John Leach of Hyde; Bailton, Morrison, Aaron, of Bradford; Cooper of Leicester; a young boy of the name of Ramsden, Hoyle, McDouall, Campbell, McCartney, Norman, Skebington, Brookes, of Todmorden; and Mooney of Colne were all present. A table was wanted for the use of the chairman. Witness was solicited to go to Mr Scholefield's to apply for one, and went through the yard to the surgery door. Scholefield, who is an apothecary also, promised to take one into the chapel, and requested witness to tell the delegates not to come so publicly, as certain persons had watched Mr Harney and Mr Parkes coming in, and were then watching the door. All the delegates seemed to have entered by the same entrance. Scholefield requested witness to send two men away who were sitting on some steps opposite to his house. Witness did so. The men went away. A person of the name of Griffin came to the meeting, whereupon McDouall said that if the remarks of the speakers were to be published, he, for one, would be silent. Witness asked, through the chairman, in what capacity Griffin came there. Griffin replied, as a reporter. He had a note-book in his hand. O'Connor spoke in favour of his being allowed to remain. He accordingly remained for the whole time, and took notes. A resolution was moved that the resolutions, and not the speeches should, be published. Bairstow proposed a resolution to the effect that the present strike should be continued. It went also to lay the blame upon the Anti-corn-law League. Bairstow stated that the various reports of the delegates had caused him to propose that resolution, and that it was the duty of every chartist to throw his influence into the scale. Mr O'Connor seconded that resolution, and, in doing so, stated that it was the duty of the chartists to take advantage of present events; not that he anticipated much from the present strike, but, after they had expended so much money and time in inducing the trades to join them, they never could get them to join again, unless they passed some such resolution. Cooper supported the resolution, and stated that the Shaksperian chartists of Leicester were determined to have the charter.

He further said that he had been ill-used by the chartists; that they had denounced him as a traitor in the presence of his wife. He believed his wife was sent to Chester by the chartists for the purpose of persuading him to take his trial during the excitement.

James Wilcox, an inhabitant of Ashton-under-Lyne, was cross-examined by Mr O'Connor, and gave the following evidence:—

Witness had been charged by some person of taking money from the Anti-corn-law League to the chartists, but witness denied the truth of this. Was uneasy in his mind during the disturbances. Attended several meetings at that period. Did not attend any of the League. Is a shopkeeper of Ashton. Thought the treatment received by the "turn-outs" was so bad, that he conceived it his duty to make a representation to the government on the subject. Had not heard from the manufacturers that there were to be three reductions of wages between August and Christmas last, but from a gentleman who attended the news room of the Anti-corn-law League. The working classes generally understood that there were to be two or three reductions of wages before the Christmas. Cannot say that he ever said that there was a conspiracy to turn out the chartists, but witness conceived that there was a party at Ashton that wanted to create a tumult for the purpose of putting down the chartists.

After one or two other witnesses had been examined, chiefly in reference to the attack on Mr Shepley's mill at Glossop, the court adjourned until Monday.

At Reading, Samuel Prentice, a respectable looking man, described as a whitesmith, was indicted for having on January 27, at Windsor castle, feloniously and burglariously broken and entered the dwelling house of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, with intent to commit a felony. It will be recollected that the prisoner, who was employed in the castle, had entered one of the store rooms in which he had no business, by means of a false key. His object was believed to be felonious, although he pretended that he had gone there to get a lackering brush which he wanted to finish a particular job on that night. He received a character for previous good conduct. Mr Justice Wightman, in summing up, left it to the jury to say whether he had entered the apartment in question with the intention of stealing or not; and they returned a verdict of acquittal. At the same assizes Richard Wallis, aged 42, was convicted of feloniously setting fire to some ricks and farm buildings, the property of Mr James Taylor, in the parish of Hampstead Norris, on 7th of November, 1838. At a later period of the day, the prisoner, his son Jesse Wallis, Joseph Annetts, Joseph Blissett, and James Wilson, who have all been convicted at these assizes of arson, were placed at the bar to receive judgment; and they were, except Jesse Wallis, sentenced to transportation for the remainder of their respective lives. Jesse Wallis, on account of his youth, and the belief which his lordship entertained that he had been instigated by others, was sentenced to transportation for 15 years.

At Oxford, James Hickman was placed at the bar charged with having feloniously set fire to a rick of clover hay, the property of one James Latham, at Clifton Hampden, on the 17th of November last. It appeared that on the night in question the prisoner had applied at the station house at Abingdon for admission. The policeman on duty declined acceding to the request, as one of the regulations under which he was compelled to act was, that of not receiving a prisoner without a charge against him.

Upon which the prisoner replied, that he had just set fire to a rick of Mr Latham's, whereupon he was taken in and conducted to a cell. Not long after, he was heard crying out for water, on being supplied with which he exclaimed that he could not rest easy as he had been guilty of a grave offence; when he again repeated that he had set fire to a stack, and on being asked what with, he said with some matches, which he had thrown into the canal. Nothing of interest or importance was elicited during the trial, which terminated in the conviction of the prisoner, who was sentenced to 15 years' transportation.

THE MURDER TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO.—The paragraph which has gone the round of the newspapers, stating that a man named Holden recently deceased at Egypt, near Chowbent, Lancashire, had confessed before his death to two women that he was one of the perpetrators of the horrid murder at Pendleton in 1817, is entirely a fabrication, no such confession having been made. We have seen a letter from John Pemberton, the constable of the place, who, after making every inquiry from the two women referred to, and other parties, states that not the slightest grounds existed for such a statement.—*Times*.

## IRELAND.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A MINISTER IN THE PULPIT.—The *Newry Telegraph*, of Monday last, contains the following:—"RATHFRILAND, Feb. 27.—The most revolting and horrible outrage that has perhaps ever been committed in the north of Ireland, was perpetrated at Rathfriland last night. The Rev. Joseph Dickie, one of the presbyterian ministers of this place, had an evening service, as usual, in his own church. Just at the conclusion, and whilst the rev. gentleman was engaged in the solemn exercise of prayer, some miscreant fired through one of the windows, and wounded him severely in both arms. It is hoped that by proper treatment the wounds will not prove fatal. No clue has been found as yet to the discovery of the author of this outrageous and horrid deed." The *Telegraph* adds—"Mr Dickie (who was but lately married) is a most amiable and inoffensive man. No cause, therefore, can be assigned for so dastardly an attempt to deprive him of life. We understand that, immediately on its being seen that the shot had taken effect on their minister, several of the congregation ran in the direction whence the gun had been discharged, but the night was so dark that the culprit escaped detection. Mr T. Scott, J.P., and the police, scoured the neighbourhood immediately, but to no purpose. The tracks of a man's feet were traced from the spot where, it was evident, the gun had been discharged, in the direction of Lessise."

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—The chief event of the week, in the Irish metropolis, has been the motion of Alderman O'Connell in the town council, for adopting a petition to parliament for the repeal of the union. The debate occupied three days. Mr O'Connell was escorted to the assembly house by the populace, and delivered a speech of four hours' duration in favour of this motion. Alderman Butt closed the first day's proceedings with a two hours' speech, and an amendment. On the following day the "debate" was resumed, lengthened arguments being used on both sides; and on the third day the motion was carried by 41 to 15.

A bundle of bank-notes to the amount of £1900, which lay on the table of a gentleman in Roche's street, on Monday, took fire by accidental communication with the candle, and the owner being short-sighted did not apprehend the danger until they were almost wholly consumed.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

## SCOTLAND.

TOTAL REPEAL v. FIXED DUTY.—In the Edinburgh *Scotsman* we find the following:—"Some correspondence has recently taken place between the Anti-corn-law Association and the city representatives, from which it has been ascertained, that Mr Gibson Craig and Mr Macaulay are willing to vote for a low fixed duty, but not for the immediate and entire abolition of all duties. It is in contemplation, we understand, to call a meeting of all the subscribers to the anti-corn-law fund, and there is some talk also of holding a meeting of all the liberal electors. Many of the electors are said to be much disappointed that our representatives do not in this case go the whole hog with the majority of their supporters, and this feeling will no doubt manifest itself when the meeting is held. It is whispered, and is within the range of possibility, that some of these persons may move a vote of want of confidence in our representatives, on the ground of not being immediate and total repealers."

THE PAISLEY UNEMPLOYED.—The numbers on the list last week, were 5182; this week 4920, being a decrease of 562. There are now only about 160 weavers on the list, and as the manufacturing committee have agreed to purchase looms and implements for these, they will all be employed at an early period. The London Relief committee sent last week the sum of £175, with instructions to distribute it amongst all in distress, regardless of colour, country, or religion. Against this the Relief committee here remonstrated, as they intend to publish a vindication of their conduct in cutting off the Irish.

The sum of two-pence is levied on each pedestrian who may walk along his Grace of Buccleuch's splendid pier at Granton. A gentleman, being importuned near the shore for alms, hastily replied, "No, no; I have just given my last penny to the Duke of Buccleuch." "Ah!" replied the mendicant, "is he upon the tramp too?"



## Literature.

*Eva, a True Story of Light and Darkness; The Ill-omened Marriage; and other Tales and Poems.* By Sir EDWARD LYTTON BULWER, Bart. Saunders and Otley: London. 1842.

THE most successful novelist and dramatist of the day, ushers this little volume of poems into the world with much less confidence than he might justly assume. Any production of that fertile pen, which has already given to the world twelve closely printed volumes of "Complete Prose Works," to which must be added a volume of "Dramatic Works," and the three volumes of "Zanoni," the three of "Night and Morning," and now "The Last of the Barons," to conclude the list, cannot fail of ensuring for itself both attentive consideration and hearty welcome.

From the last piece here, entitled "The Desire of Fame," and a certain querulousness in the preface, all would seem not to be right between our author and the public. We are sure it cannot be fairly encouraged or expressed when, there has been so large and candid an appreciation of his merits. Mr Robertson's magnificent article in the last *Westminster Review* must suffice to convince him of this appreciation. We understand the last of his novels is to be the last, and we are now told that this is to be the last of his poems. Notwithstanding the resolution announced, "more last words" are sure to come. An author, now-a-days, never leaves off, never retires, till he is obliged to stop; and for this there is no necessity yet. Sir Edward is in the prime of life and faculty. An elderly lady of our acquaintance, who was fond of fine words, would boldly tell him "that he had not yet passed the 'Mediterranean' of life."

As we have mentioned the last poem, and can find no space for further selection from this book of gems, we shall quote it entire. Who can read it unmoved by the noble faith which it breathes, albeit mingled with the melodious plaint?

## "THE DESIRE OF FAME."

- "I do confess that I have wished to give  
My land the gift of no ignoble name,  
And in that holier life have sought to live  
Whose air, the hope of fame.
- "Do I lament that I have seen the bays,  
Denied my own, not worthier brows above?  
Foes quick to scoff, and friends afraid to praise?  
More active hate than love!
- "Do I lament that roseate youth has flown  
In the hard labour grudged its niggard meed,  
And cull from far and juster lands alone  
Few flowers from many a seed?
- "No!—for whoever, with an earnest soul  
Strives for some end from this low world afar,  
Still upward travels though he miss the goal,  
And strays—but towards a star!
- "Better than fame is still the wish for fame,  
The constant training for a glorious strife—  
The athlete, nurtured for the Olympian game,  
Gains strength, at least, for life.
- "He who desires the conquest over time,  
Already lives in some immortal dream,  
And the thought glides beneath th' ideal clime,  
With moonlight on its stream!
- "I thank thee, hope, if vain, all blessed still,  
For much that makes the soul forget the clay,  
The morning dew still balm the sadden'd hill,  
Though sun forsakes the day.
- "And what is fame but faith in holy things  
That soothe the life, and shall outlive the tomb?  
A reverent listening for some angel wings  
That cover above the gloom?
- "To gladden earth with beauty, or men's lives  
To serve with action, or their souls with truth—  
These are the ends for which the hope survives  
Th' ignoble thirsts of youth.
- "And is not this a sister-hope with thee,  
Lovely religion; foe alike to time?  
Does not God's smile light heaven, on earth to see  
Man's faith in ends sublime?
- "No! I lament not—though these leaves may fall  
From the sear'd branches on the desert plain,  
Mock'd by the idle winds that waft—and all  
Life's blooms (its last) in vain.
- "In vain for others—not in vain for me!—  
Who builds an altar let him worship there!  
What needs the crowd? tho' lone the shrine may be,  
Not hallowed less the prayer!
- "Enough, if haply in the after days,  
When by the altar sleeps the funeral stone—  
When gone the mists our wizard passions raise,  
And truth is seen alone;
- "When calumny its prey can wound no more,  
And fawns its late repentance on the dead—  
If gentler footsteps from some kinder shore  
Pause by the narrow bed;
- "Or, if yon children, whose young sounds of glee  
Float to mine ear the evening gales along,  
Recall some echo, in their years to be  
Of not all-perished song;
- "Taking some spark to glad the hearth, or light  
The student lamp from now neglected fires:—  
And one sad memory in the sons requite  
What—I forgive the sires!

Let the poet take courage. If he cultivate a more intimate acquaintance with his own heart, and thus convert the rich experience derived from all the torturing struggles of his intellect with "philosophy, falsely so called," into humbler yet more ennobling lessons for the daily life of this temporary scene, the remainder, the bright residue of his days may be far more significant for the commonweal than what has gone before.

There are yearnings for the right and only way in these minor poems. The poet, and he is worthy the name, communes no longer, as of yore, with the showy outsides of things. Still he has not yet discarded the barren nomenclature with which transcendental ignorance works on, till it would seem to believe in it as the transcendent wisdom. Not alone is this gifted man striving to erect a hollow philosophy into a substantial faith; a cloudy theory into a spiritual life. Enviroed by a universe of realities, they are seeking to build a dwelling-place out of shadows. In the ceaseless storm of this wilderness we are invited by these teachers to take refuge in their gay summer-house, built by the breath of twilight, the tabernacle of transcendentalism, which the darkness comprehends not. When all that is within, and all that is without, tell him that it will never do thus to mock man's heart with new versions of its old pride and weakness, it seems infatuation, if not a worse delusion, to prosecute the task, if they have intention of increasing the comforts of man's life.

The course taken by our highest critics in art, in life, and in philosophy, results in this: the further severance of the actual and the ideal—the wider separation between the practical and the intellectual—the less and less infusion of the heroic and the poetic into the prosaic and the utilitarian—the derangement of that balance of reciprocities and inter-dependencies which must ever obtain between the concerns of the body and the soul, of the mortal and the immortal, of time and eternity. The celestial charts are worthless unless they really assist the terrestrial mariner; and who can steer by those which they are at such pains to draw?

There are evidences of better things in this little book—unquestionable evidences of a knowledge of the eternal home of man's spirit, and a tending towards it. Happy will be both author and reader who seek for more of them.

*An Enquiry into the Merits and Demerits of Tobacco Smoking.* By T. GLAZEBROOK RYLANDS, Warrington. Thomas Hurst. pp. 14. 1843.

THIS cheap and forcibly written tract against smoking was composed by one greatly addicted to the habit, in consequence of an agreement with a friend for each to take the side opposed to his own convictions. The writer confesses that he was victorious—rather a delicate thing that for any man to do—in the present case, however, the usual temptations to claim the triumph did not exist. Whatever opinions we may entertain about the habit condemned, one thing is clear—the author does not declaim, but furnishes an amount of solid science and reasoning that well demands the attention of those who practise it. We only add, that we should not infer, from the witty, cheerful spirit he indulges, that smoking produced lowness of spirits. *Lucus a non lucendo.*

*The Teacher's Companion:* designed to Exhibit the Principles of Sunday School Instruction and Discipline. By R. N. COLLINS. London: Houlston and Stoneman.

THE highest eulogium which we can pronounce upon this book is, that it answers to its title. Those engaged in the work of Sunday school instruction may adopt it as a most interesting and instructive companion, and cannot listen to its admonitions without great advantage. In fact, it teaches those whose piety and benevolence have prevailed upon them to devote the hours of the Sabbath to the instruction of poor children, how to put themselves, as well as their scholars, under an effective system of discipline. In this respect the book is especially valuable. It propounds no cut and dried plan which living machines may work with uniform nicety. It is not a teacher's hand book—nor "Sunday school instruction made easy." It professes to open up no royal road to success. But it does what is much more reasonable, and is likely to be followed by far more beneficial results. It aims to cultivate the spirit of teaching, and to guide it by sound principles and scriptural knowledge. The work is a Mentor—and the young Telemachus who would excel in this sphere of labour may converse with it, from day to day, with great advantage. Although written by a superintendent of Sunday schools in connexion with the establishment, dedicated to a clergyman, and with a prefatory commendation of a clergyman sent into the world, it is, so far as we have observed, free from the taint of sectarianism. We cordially recommend it.

*Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay.* Edited by her NIECE. Vol. 5. London: Henry Colburn, Great Marlborough street. 1843.

THE present volume of this piquant work records the emancipation of Miss Burney from the palace, and her introduction to the silken bondage of married life. There is an interval of travel between the one and the other, which offers but little interest to the reader of our own day. The volume, compared with those which have preceded it, is not remarkably entertaining. It may be a very useful conjunction, for ought we can tell, between what has gone before, and what is yet to come—and as an isthmus, may be rather relatively than positively important. Be this as it may, Madame D'Arblay is generally a lively, and not seldom an instructive, gossip—and as, whether at court or at home, she mingled with the best society of the day, her records of passing events are universally tinged with a kind of historic interest. We have no certain data upon which to found a judgment—but we should imagine that, in all probability, the sixth volume will close the work.

*The New Englander.* Volume I. Number 1. Wilder and Co. Boston, U.S. 1843.

THIS is a new monthly miscellany, designed to fill up a special niche in American periodical literature. We scarcely know how to describe in few words its characteristic features. It appears to us to contain the measured thoughts of the more highly cultivated of the evangelical section of society on the topics of prominent interest in the United States. Amongst other papers, the first number contains articles on "The Post-office System," "Capital Punishment," "Universalism," and "Dickens' Notes on America." These are able produc-

tions, and give promise of no mean things in future. The criticism on Dickens is severe, but not unjustly so. In our judgment, Mr Dickens has looked upon a great people with the eye of a smart cockney, and has talked of them with the genuine air of a police reporter. He deserved a cool turning-inside-out—and he gets it. We hope it will do him good—we are sure it ought.

*On the True Church of Jesus Christ:* an Essay, with an Appendix. By D. RHYS STEPHEN. Newport: Edwards, Commercial street. 1842.

THIS essay comprises the substance of a short course of lectures delivered in the early part of last year to the congregation under the pastoral care of the author. Its design is to stimulate inquiry and to indicate right and useful trains of thought—and this design it is well fitted to answer. We recommend it as a specimen of what we think ought to be taught to every dissenting congregation—but especially to every congregational church. Owing chiefly to the want of such intelligent and spirited efforts as that of Mr Stephen, our people are as ignorant of their principles as Hottentots—and the poison of Puseyism is beginning to work among them. We do not hesitate to declare our opinion, that every congregational church should be a normal school of agitation for the promotion of the main principles of nonconformity—and this essay would be a useful tract to begin with.

*The Pulteney Library.* Part XXVIII. Edited by WILLIAM HAZLITT. The Works of De Foe. The True-born Englishman. *Jure Divino*; or the Right Divine of Kings to govern. London: Clements, Little Pulteney street. 1842.

WE noticed somewhat at large this edition of the works of De Foe a few months since. We call attention to the present number merely with a view to remind our readers of the steady progression of the work. It is both cheap and handsome.

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *Evils and Remedies of Popular Elections.* By J. S. BUCKINGHAM.
2. *General History of Animalcules.* By A. PRITCHARD.
3. *Apostolic Succession.* A Sermon. By Rev. JOHN VARTY.
4. *Address of the Edinburgh Complete Suffrage Union.*
5. *The Firebrand Quenched.* By CHARLES MOASE.
6. *Hussey's Bible.* Part I.
7. *Popular Objections to Total Abstinence examined.*
8. *A Discourse on the Death of the Rev. N. M. Harry,* by CALEB MORRIS.
9. *Address to the Electors of Petersburg,* by JAMES HILL.
10. *Winslow on Efficient Ministry.*
11. *British and Foreign Review,* No. 28.
12. *War and Peace,* by W. JAY.
13. *Tracts for the Last days,* No. 1 to 4.
14. *Remarks on the Principles of the Established Church.*
15. *A Dream of a Queen's Reign.*

AMERICAN CURIOSITY.—"When ascending the Delaware in a steam boat, I had the honour to excite the attention of one of these inquisitive gentlemen. As soon as he had discovered that I was a stranger, he began by standing in front of me, and examining me from head to foot. 'A foreigner no doubts,' he began; 'but from what country?' This was the grand question, but I left him to ponder on it. He continued his survey; I changed my place; he followed me; I looked hard at him to express my dissatisfaction at his staring. Far from understanding me, he availed himself of this to come up and address me. Putting on as agreeable an expression as his pinched-up features would allow, he abruptly began in a snuffling, drawling tone; 'Sir!' then after a pause—'Where do you come from?' I replied, as sternly as possible, 'From Europe.' 'Yes, I know; but from what part?' 'Pray, sir,' said I in my turn, 'where do you come from?' 'I! oh, I am from Connecticut; I am an American.' 'I have not the least doubt of it.'—'Yes, sir; but what country do you come from?—that is what I want to know.' 'Exactly, sir; but allow me to inquire are you in trade?' 'Yes, sir, I am a merchant; but I was asking—' 'Ah, you are a merchant; business pretty good in Connecticut, eh?' 'Pretty well, sir; but may I?'—'How many miles from here to Philadelphia?'—The American scratched his head vigorously with his right hand, raising the left side of his hat a little. 'Twelve miles, sir. But, sir, you were forgetting, I asked you'—'I am delighted to have made your acquaintance, sir.'—Then politely turning from him, I exclaimed, 'I beg your pardon; but I see a friend below; and I left him completely bothered. Forthwith a crowd of Americans fell upon the unhappy inquisitor. 'What's the gentleman's name?' 'Who is he?' 'Where is he going?' 'He wears mustachios. Is he a colonel?' &c., &c. The American, No. 1, recovering from the astonishment occasioned by my escape, replied 'I know nothing about him, but I soon shall.' Act II.—I am seated in the saloon of the cabin, reading. My American friend, No. 1, descends, escorting a friend. They place themselves opposite me, and unroll on the table a map of Europe. Silence for a quarter of an hour; during which they were apparently occupied in examining the map, but in reality looking at me. At length they took courage, and the American, No. 1, exclaimed, 'Shocking state of things in Italy.' The friend—'Yes, shocking indeed.' They both stare at me. I read. They examine the map again. American, No. 1, breaks silence again—'Queer matters in Hanover.' The friend—'Yes, very queer.' Another scrutinising examination from two pair of eyes. I turn over a leaf. Five minutes elapse. The American, No. 1, again raises his voice. 'Dreadful war in Poland.' 'Yes, dreadful indeed,' replies his echo. Then turning to me with dignity—'Have you been in this war, sir?' I raised my head from my book. Their eyes are fixed upon me with ludicrous anxiety. I cough. They exchange glances. I open my mouth. Their eyes gleam with pleasure. I answer slowly in a deep bass, 'No—o!' I rise. I shut my book. They remained with their mouths half open, lost in amazement at the utter discomfiture of all their manœuvres.—*M. Lowenstern's Les Etats et le Havane.*



**PROBABILITY OF ENGLAND HAVING BEEN ONCE UNITED TO THE CONTINENT.**—It is very probable that inland lakes were much more numerous than they are at present, before the excavation of the many gorges by which our modern rivers make their escape; and this is consistent with the frequent occurrence of the remains of the hippopotamus in the diluvial gravel of England, and of various parts of Europe, particularly in the Val d'Arno. It is not unlikely that, in this antediluvian period, England was connected with the continent, and that the excavation of the shallow channel of the Straits of Dover, and of a considerable portion of that part of the German ocean, which lies between the east coast of England and the mouths of the Elbe and Rhine, and may have been the effect of diluvial denudation. The average depth of all this tract of water is said to be less than 30 fathoms.—*Buckland's Reliquiae Diluvianae.*

**ELECTROTYPE SEALS.**—Hold the sealing-wax impression over the mouth of a Florence flask, having a small tube, from which the vapour of spirits of wine is proceeding, by the agency of a lighted candle below; black-lead powder is instantly applied by a camel hair-brush; and, lastly, a fine point of wood being nicely passed over it, it produces a burnished surface. When the copper seal is removed, touch the back with a soldering iron, and pour on your lead or fusible alloy, so as to form a sufficient mass for a seal.

The Rev. Sidney Smith recently went to see the Reform club-house, and when in the drawing-room was asked by the authorities if he did not think it superb. "Yes," quoth he, "it is very fine; and, for my part, I'd rather have your room than your company."

**A ROYAL PRESENT.**—"The present made by Queen Victoria," says the *Journal de Frankfort*, "to the Prince Royal of Hanover on his marriage will probably be the richest of any presented on the occasion: it is a silver service for a dinner of six courses, for thirty-six persons." It appears strange that the London papers, so indefatigable in purveying for news of the court, had no notice of this magnificent gift.—*Galignani.*

**ODD FELLOWS!**—Watches have long been imported into China, and generally by the ton or half-ton! The fancy of the Chinese is to wear them in pairs, in accordance with a pretty general prejudice in the East against an odd number.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

**MYSTERIOUS!**—The *Welshman*, in its last list of marriages, contains the following:—"Feb. 22, at Capel Als, Llanelly, by the Rev. David Rees, Mr James Gawler (agent to the *Welshman*), to Miss Janet Thomas, *shipping master*, of the above port."

We find the following passage in the *Journal du Commerce*:—"The English ship *Orissa* has brought us a quantity of rats from Manila. They are of the size of a common cat; several of them escaped, and have been killed in the quay. They are numerous that if a workman leaves a part of his clothes in a corner, they are immediately devoured."

**CURIOUS FACT.**—Dr Smith, in a recent lecture on geology, mentions a curious circumstance connected with the Mississippi river. It runs from north to south, and its mouth is actually four times higher than its source, a result due to the centrifugal motion of the earth. Thirteen miles is the difference between the equatorial and polar radius, and the river in 2000 miles has to rise one-third of this distance, it being the height of the equator above the pole. If this centrifugal force were not continued, the rivers would flow back, and the ocean would overflow the land.

### Religious Intelligence.

**BRISTOL.**—On Tuesday, 28th February, Mr George Wood, B.A., late of Highbury college, London university, was ordained to the pastoral office at Zion chapel. In the morning, the introductory discourse was preached by the Rev. J. H. Godwin, resident tutor of Highbury college. The usual questions were proposed by the Rev. H. J. Roper of Bridge street chapel; and the question to the church was answered by J. Godwin, Esq., the senior deacon. The Rev. T. Haynes, of Brunswick chapel, offered the ordination prayer; and the Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D., of Kensington, delivered the charge to the minister. In the evening, the Rev. James Sherman, of Surrey chapel, London, preached to the people. The following ministers also took part in the services:—The Revs T. S. Crisp, president of the Baptist college, Bristol; J. Jack, of Castle green chapel; W. Lucy, of Lodge street chapel; T. Winter, of Counterslip (baptist) chapel; G. H. Davis, of King street (baptist) chapel; T. Hawkins; J. C. Davie; J. Taylor, of Anvil street chapel; T. E. Thoresby, of Kingsland chapel; J. Glanville, of Kingswood tabernacle; W. Tarbotton, of Totness, Devon; and A. Stone, of Wickwar. In the afternoon upwards of fifty ministers, deacons, and other gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood, took dinner together, after which suitable addresses were delivered by several of the ministers and gentlemen present; the ministers of the city cordially welcoming amongst them the newly-ordained pastor.

### MARRIAGES.

Feb. 22, 1843, at the Independent chapel, Llanerchymedd, Anglesea, by the Rev. D. Davies, of Brea, THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., of Llanfawr, Llangristiolus, to Miss JANE WILLIAMS, of Penrnat, near Llangefni.  
March 2, at Rushmore road chapel, by the Rev. R. Fletcher, Mr THOMAS STALRY, Southport, to FINEtta, only child of the late Mr THOMAS DANIEL, of Upper Brown street, Manchester.  
March 1, at Tacket street meeting-house, Ipswich, Mr S. CHRISTOPHERSON, of her Majesty's customs, to MARY, eldest daughter of Mr WILLIAM BAYLE, ship builder, of that town.  
Feb. 28, at Counterslip chapel, by the Rev. Thos Winter, Mr THOMAS WOOLLEY, late of Chewstoke, to Miss H. E. MATTHEWS, of Denmark street, Bath.

### DEATHS.

Feb. 23, after a very short illness, SAMUEL SPENCER, Esq., of Luton, Beds.  
March 1, at Bittern, near Southampton, the Rev. JOHN CEMYLIUS SHADWELL, second son of the Vice-chancellor of England.  
March 1, at his brother's house, Holloway, aged 28 years, Mr JOSEPH FELKIN, of Watling street.  
March 2, at Bath, after a long and tedious illness, GEORGE HENRY GODART, Earl of ATHLONE, in the 23rd year of his age.  
March 3, after a short illness, aged 50, the Rev. JOHN WEST, of Bethnal Green meeting, Cambridge road.  
March 5, in the 79th year of his age, Mr ALEXANDER AINSLIE, father of the Rev. Robert Ainslie, secretary of the London City Mission.

### Trade and Commerce.

#### LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, March 3.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**  
SHARLAND, THOMAS SAMUEL, Frome, Somersetshire, draper.  
WARD, JOHN, Istead, Norfolk, cattle jobber.

#### BANKRUPTS.

AUSTIN, EDWARD, Walmer, Kent, grocer, March 14, April 14: solicitor, Mr G. Waller, jun., Finsbury circus.  
BALME, JEREMIAH NETTLETON, Leeds, woolstapler, March 14, April 4: solicitors, Messrs B. and J. Lawrence, 25, Old Fish street, London, and Mr J. Morris, Bradford.  
BURY, WILLIAM, Blackburn, Lancashire, grocer, March 22, April 6: solicitors, Messrs Wiglesworth and Co., 5, Gray's inn square, London, Messrs Howard and Harrison, Preston, and Messrs Wilkinson and Kenyon, Blackburn.  
EMERY, WILLIAM, Halifax, Yorkshire, corn merchant, March 13, April 7: solicitors, Messrs Stocks and Macaulay, Halifax.  
PARKIN, PETER SPURR, 42, Robert street, Chelsea, and 38, Ebury street, ironmonger, March 10, April 11: solicitors, Messrs Blake and Lewis, Essex street, Strand.  
STREETER, WILLIAM, Brighton, Sussex, licensed victualer, March 16, April 25: solicitors, Messrs Blake and Tamplin, King's road, Bedford row, London.  
YEAUMAN, ALEXANDER, and LUM, AUBREY, Fore street, City, chemists, March 11, April 11: solicitors, Messrs Barron and Cullen, Bloomsbury square.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MACK, JOHN HAN ILTON, Airdrie, writer, March 9, 30.  
SUTHERLAND, ROBERT, Davochfoun, Sutherlandshire, farmer, March 10, 31.

#### Tuesday, March 7th.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 85:—

Westminster chapel, James street, Westminster. John James Markham, superintendent registrar.  
Wesleyan chapel, Camelford, Cornwall. Claudius Crigan Hawker, superintendent registrar.

#### BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

NORTON, ALEXANDER, Edward street, Portman square, cabinet maker.

#### BANKRUPTS.

ALSTON, THOMAS, Balderston, Lancashire, spade manufacturer, March 23, April 7: solicitors, Messrs Wiglesworth and Co., 5, Gray's inn square, London, Mr Dodd, Preston, and Messrs Wilkinson and Kenyon, Blackburn.

BARKER, GEORGE, Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, Nottingham, blacksmith, March 20, April 10: solicitor, Mr Bowley, Nottingham.  
BASELEY, DANIEL, 61 and 62, High street, Southwark, and 38, Surrey place, Old Kent road, cheesemonger, March 17, April 28: solicitors, Messrs Wire and Child, St Swithin's lane.

CHAMBERLAIN, ROBERT, Ipswich, Suffolk, ship owner, March 21, April 17: solicitors, Messrs Raimond and Son, Gray's inn.  
DIXON, JOHN BINKS, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, innkeeper, March 22, April 24: solicitors, Mr John Johnstone, Nottingham; and Mr John Blackburn, Leeds.

JAMESON, HENRY ALEXANDER, North Shields, Northumberland, linendraper, March 21, April 24: solicitors, Messrs. H. W. and W. C. Sole, 68, Aldermanbury, London.

JONES, WILLIAM, Higher Rableigh farm, and of Newport, Devonshire, lime burner, March 20, April 6: solicitors, Messrs Riccard and Son, South Molton, Mr H. T. Whitaker, 5, Gray's inn square, London, and Mr G. W. Turner, Exeter.

KIRK, SAMUEL, late of Kimberworth, but now of Sheffield, Yorkshire, ironfounder, March 18, April 6: solicitor, Mr Ryalls, Sheffield.

KNAPTON, JAMES, and M'KAY, WILLIAM, Manningsham, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturers, March 28, April 8: solicitor, Mr Wavell, Halifax.

LONSDALE, HENRY, Sheffield, grocer, March 24, April 26: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Hinde, Sheffield; and Mr Cronhelm, Leeds.

MARSDEN, RICHARD, Elland, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer, March 22, April 7: solicitor, Mr Mitchell, Halifax.

PAPILLON, PETER JAMES, Leeds, wine merchant, March 21, April 8: solicitors, Messrs Barker and Rose, Mark lane, London; and Mr Blackburn, Leeds.

PARKINS, CHARLES, of Leeds, worsted spinner, March 24, April 24: solicitor, Mr William Thomas Smith, Leeds.

SOFTLEY, THOMAS, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, slater, March 22, April 25: solicitors, Messrs Bell and Co., 9, Bow Church yard, London, and Messrs Dawson and Son, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, Rawdon, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer, March 15, April 24: solicitor, Mr Foden, Leeds.

WALKER, GEORGE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship broker, March 27, April 26: solicitors, Messrs Bell and Co., Bow Church yard, London, and Messrs Carr and Jobling, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WHITLEY, WILLIAM, Liverpool, merchant, March 20, April 20: solicitors, Messrs Knapper and Woolwright, Liverpool.

YEATMAN, HENRY, Bear lane, Blackfriars road, victualer, March 16, April 25: solicitors, Messrs Thomas and George Selby, 15, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, London.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ADAM, JOSEPH, Glasgow, japanner, March 13, April 13.  
BUCHANAN, DAVID TENNANT, Troon, ship builder, March 13, April 1.

MACKIE, WILLIAM, King's Arms inn, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, innkeeper, March 14, April 4.

REID, JOSEPH, Shirva Iron company, Shirva, Dumbartonshire, iron manufacturer, March 14, April 11.

STEWART, DAVID, Glasgow, cabinet maker, March 10, 31.

#### BRITISH FUNDS.

The extent of operations in the money market is not large; but prices are firm, and the rise last week is fully supported.

|                      | Wed. | Thur. | Fri. | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. |
|----------------------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| 3 per cent. Consols  | 95½  | 95½   | 95½  | 95½  | 95½  | 95½   |
| Ditto for Account    | 95½  | 95½   | 95½  | 96   | 96   | 96    |
| 3 per cents Reduced  | 96   | —     | —    | —    | —    | —     |
| 3½ per cents Reduced | 103  | 103½  | —    | —    | —    | —     |
| New 3½ per cent.     | 102½ | 102½  | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 102½  |
| Long Annuities       | 12½  | 12½   | —    | 12½  | —    | —     |
| Bank Stock           | 177½ | 177½  | —    | —    | —    | —     |
| India Stock          | 268  | —     | —    | —    | —    | —     |
| Exchequer Bills      | 69pm | 67pm  | 67pm | 69pm | 69pm | 69pm  |
| India Bonds          | 70pm | 68pm  | 70pm | —    | —    | —     |

#### RAILWAY SHARES.

|                          |     |                         |     |
|--------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| Birmingham and Derby     | 41  | London and Brighton     | 35½ |
| Birmingham & Gloucester  | 48  | London & Croydon/Trunk  | 10  |
| Blackwall                | 54  | London and Greenwich    | 5   |
| Bristol and Exeter       | 56½ | Ditto New               | —   |
| Cheltenham & Gt. Western | 31½ | Manchester & Birm.      | 23½ |
| Eastern Counties         | 9   | Manchester and Leeds    | 73  |
| Edinburgh and Glasgow    | 45½ | Midland Counties        | 66½ |
| Great North of England   | 60  | Ditto Quarter Shares    | —   |
| Great Western            | 95  | North Midland           | 65  |
| Ditto New                | 69  | Ditto New               | —   |
| Ditto Fifths             | 17½ | South Eastern and Dover | 22½ |
| London and Birmingham    | 218 | South Western           | 66  |
| Ditto Quarter Shares     | 52  | Ditto New               | —   |

### FOREIGN FUNDS.

|                    |      |                        |     |
|--------------------|------|------------------------|-----|
| Austrian           | 112½ | Mexican                | 31  |
| Belgian            | —    | Peruvian               | 18½ |
| Brazilian          | 78½  | Portuguese 5 per cents | 70  |
| Buenos Ayres       | —    | Ditto 3 per cents      | —   |
| Columbian          | 24   | Russian                | 113 |
| Danish             | 86½  | Spanish Active         | 20½ |
| Dutch 2½ per cents | 55½  | Ditto Passive          | 4½  |
| Ditto 5 per cents  | 102½ | Ditto Deferred         | 11½ |

### MARKETS.

#### GRAIN, MARK LANE, March 6.

There was a very moderate show of wheat, and, though considerable difficulty was experienced in making sales, last Monday's rates were supported.

The supply of barley was small, and really fine malting qualities were easily sold at former terms; but we can note no improvement either in the demand for or value of secondary sorts. Beans and peas excited little attention, and the former article was again somewhat easier to buy.

There was very little doing in oats, and prices remained nominally unaltered.

|                |          |                |          |
|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| Wheat, Red New | 44 to 46 | Malt, Ordinary | 46 to 52 |
| Fine           | 46 to 50 | Pale           | 54 to 57 |
| White          | 47 to 50 | Peas, Hog      | 26 to 28 |
| Fine           | 52 to 55 | Maple          | 29 to 31 |
| Rye            | 30 to 34 | Boilers        | 30 to 33 |
| Barley         | 23 to 26 | Beans, Ticks   | 24 to 28 |
| Malting        | 26 to 33 |                |          |

|               |          |                       |          |
|---------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Beans, Pigeon | 29 to 31 | DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN. |          |
| Harrow        | 26 to 30 | Wheat                 | 90s. 0d. |
| Oats, Feed    | 16 to 18 | Barley                | 9 0      |
| Fine          | 20 to 22 | Oats                  | 8 0      |
| Poland        | 20 to 23 | Rye                   | 11 6     |
| Potato        | 19 to 22 | Beans                 | 11 6     |
|               |          | Peas                  | 11 6     |

|        |          |        |          |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| Wheat  | 48s. 6d. | Wheat  | 48s. 4d. |
| Barley | 27 2     | Barley | 27 3     |
| Oats   | 17 1     | Oats   | 16 11    |
| Rye    | 28 4     | Rye    | 28 10    |
| Beans  | 26 11    | Beans  | 27 4     |
| Peas   | 30 1     | Peas   | 29 11    |

### SEEDS.

There were very few buyers of red cloverseed, and the transactions were of the most retail nature. White seed was held firmly at fully previous terms, and met with some inquiry. In canaryseed scarcely anything passing. Tares a dull sale, and their value had a downward tendency. Rapeseed and linseed cakes excited very little attention.

|                   |              |                |                    |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Linseed           | per qr       | Clover         | per cwt            |
| English, sowing   | 48s. to 56s. | English, red   | 40s. to 56s.       |
| Baltic, ditto     | —            | Ditto, white   | 42 to 58           |
| Ditto, crushing   | 42 to 45     | Flemish, red   | 42 to 46           |
| Medit. & Odessa   | 45 to 46     | Ditto, white   | 50 to 53           |
| Hempseed, small   | 35 to 38     | New Hamb., red | —                  |
| Large             | 46 to 48     | Ditto, white   | 40 to 60           |
| Canary, new       | 62 to 63     | Old Hamb., red | 40 to 43           |
| Extra             | 64 to 65     | Ditto, white   | —                  |
| Caraway, old      | —            | French, red    | 40 to 48           |
| New               | 42 to 44     | Ditto, white   | 50 to 53           |
| Ryegrass, English | 30 to 42     | Coriander      | 10 to 16           |
| Scotch            | 18 to 40     | Old            | 16 to 20           |
| Mustard           | per bushel   | Rapeseed       | per ton            |
| Brown, new        | 9 to 11      | Eng ish, new   | 31½ to 33½         |
| White             | 9 to 10½     | Linseed cakes  |                    |
| Trefoil           | 18 to 22     | English        | 9½ 10s. to 10½ 0s. |
| Old               | 12 to 16     | Foreign        | 5½ 10s. to 6½ 0s.  |
| Tares, new        | 4 to 5       | Rapeseed cakes | 5½ 5s. to 6½ 0s.   |

#### PROVISIONS, LONDON, March 6.

Towards the close of last week there was an improvement in the demand for Irish butter, and business to some extent was transacted; but no beneficial change occurred in prices, which may be considered nominally as last quoted. Foreign supplies are more limited than usual, and prices rule accordingly. Bacon has attracted no particular attention; the sales have been few and unimportant. Prices have scarcely varied. Hams and tierce middles—no alteration in demand or value. Hams and lard in slow sale at previous rates.

#### HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, March 6.

The market is steady and prices are firm, though, as this is seed time, there is not a great deal doing. Pockets 1842, Wealds, 80s. to 90s. per cwt; East Kent, 100s. to 140s.; Sussex, 77s. to 84s.; Farnham, 140s. to 150s. Pockets, 1841, good, 60s. to 70s.; choice, 70s. to 84s. Bags, 1841, choice, 60s. to 80s.; old olds, do, 30s. to 50s. per cwt.

#### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 6.

The arrivals of beasts were not large, but most of them were affected with disease. The demand was steady, and in some few instances an advance of 2d. per 8lbs. was obtained. A seasonable supply of sheep was in the pens. Prime old Downs were held firmly, some few of them producing 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. Of shearlings and lambs about 300 were on offer, but they went off slowly at irregular prices. The veal trade was again inactive, at rather drooping currencies. In pigs little was passing.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).  
Beef ..... 2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d. | Veal ..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.  
Mutton ..... 2 10 to 4 0 | Pork ..... 3 0 to 3 10

| Beasts.      | Sheep. | Calves. | Pigs. |
|--------------|--------|---------|-------|
| Friday 512   | 2,010  | 114     | 303   |
| Monday 2,815 | 26,060 | 63      | 363   |

#### NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, March 6.

| Per 8lbs. by the carcase. |                    |             |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Inferior Beef             | 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. | Inf. Mutton | 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. |
| Middling do               | 2 6 to 2 8         | Mid. ditto  | 2 10 to 3 4        |
| Prime large               | 2 10 to 3 0        | Prime ditto | 3 4 to 3 8         |
| Prime small               | 3 2 to 3 4         | Veal        | 3 6 to 4 8         |
| Large Pork                | 2 10 to 3 4        | Small Pork  | 3 6 to 4 0         |

#### POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, March 6.

The following supply of potatoes has arrived during the past week: viz., from Yorkshire, 585 tons; Scotland, 110; Devons, 220; Kent and Essex, 195; Jersey and Guernsey, 335; Wisbeach, 65; total, 1510 tons.

|              |              |                |              |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| York reds    | 60s. to 70s. | Kent, whites   | 50s. to 55s. |
| Scotch ditto | 50 to 60     | Guernsey ditto | 45 to 55     |
| Devons       | 50 to 60     | Wisbech        | 45 to 55     |

### COTTON.

In consequence of the delay in the arrival of the expected large imports, spinners have bought sparingly; but as holders generally are firm, very little alteration has occurred in price, though the market has closed heavy. Speculators have taken 3000 American, and exporters 900 American and 400 Surat; and there have been forwarded into the country unsold, during the last month, 4330 American, 140 Pernam, and 50 Bahia.

### WOOL.

There is no alteration in wools to notice this week; the demand still continues limited, and the prices a shade lower.

|                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Down ewes 0s. 10d. to 0s. 10½d. | Hf-bred hogs 1s. 0d. to 1s. 0½d. |
| Down teggs 0 11 to 1 0          | Flannelwool 0 8½ to 1 0          |
| Wethers 0 10 to 0 11            | Blanket wool 0 5 to 0 7½         |

|  |              |                |               |
|--|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| HAY, SMITHFIELD, March 4.—At per load of 36 trusses. |              |                |               |
| Coarse Meadow  | 65s. to 80s. | New Clover Hay | 80s. to 110s. |
| New ditto  | .. ..        | Old ditto      | .. ..         |
| Useful old ditto                                     | 80 .. 85     | Oat Straw      | 47 .. 49      |
| Fine Upland do                                       | 86 .. 90     | Wheat Straw    | 50 .. 52      |

#### COAL EXCHANGE, March 6.

Braddyll's Hetton's, 21s. 3d.; Haswell's, 21s.; Heddon's, 21s. 3d.; Lambton's, 21s.; Stewart's, 21s.; Caradoc, 20s. 9d. Ships arrived this week, 62.



GROCERIES, TUESDAY, MARCH 7th.

TEA.—The market is dull, and very little doing. Prices are nominally the same.

COFFEE.—We cannot quote the slightest improvement in this market; 1,200 bags Ceylon were put up for sale, but only partly sold, at 50s. to 51s. for good to fine ordinary pale.

SUGAR.—The market has a firmer appearance, and prices are 6d. to 1s. higher for the better qualities. About 10,000 bags Mauritius were sold by public auction. Good to fine yellow fetched 62s. to 67s., low to middling 56s. to 61s., good to fine brown 50s. to 55s., and common to good grey, 54s. 6d. to 59s. 6d. per cwt. 4,000 bags Bengal were sold at 62s. to 66s. There is a very good demand for all foreign sorts, and the continental markets are very firm. The refined market is much the same as last week.

TALLOW.—Prices are firm. Best St Petersburg yellow candle is 43s. 3d. to 43s. 6d. on the spot; and new tallow, for the last three months, is 42s. 6d. to 42s. 9d. per cwt.

## Advertisements.

NEW MISSIONARY BEWARD BOOK.

## AFRICAN SCENES.

By the Rev. R. MOFFAT.  
80,000 of this interesting little work have been sold in six months. 32 pages, price one penny each.  
Birmingham: John W. Showell. London: G. and J. Dyer, Paternoster row; and to be had of any bookseller.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

Just published,  
**PLAIN DIRECTIONS for the Establishment of SCHOOLS on the Plan and Principles of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.** With Plates, showing that Buildings erected exclusively for Sunday Schools may, at a very small expense, be adapted for Day School Instruction, without interfering with their peculiar arrangements. To be had gratis, on application to the Secretary, at the Society's House, Borough Road.

## LIST of TRACTS published by the NATIONAL COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION.

- No. 1. Reconciliation between the Middle and Working Classes. Reprinted from the *Nonconformist*. 2d. each, or 12s. per 100.  
No. 2. The Suffrage: an Appeal to the Middle Classes. By One of Themselves. 14d. each, or 5s. 4d. per 100.  
No. 3. The Rise and Progress of the Complete Suffrage Movement. Reprinted from the *Eclectic Review*. 2d. each, or 8s. per 100.  
No. 4. A Defence of the Rights of the Working Classes. By WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq., M.P. 3d. each, or 13s. 4d. per 100.  
No. 5. Rules and Objects of the National Complete Suffrage Union. 1s. 4d. per 100.  
No. 6. Epitome of Statutes affecting Political Societies; with Practical Suggestions for avoiding their infringement. 1s. 4d. per 100.  
No. 7. Minutes of the Proceedings of the Conference of Representatives of the Middle and Working Classes, held at Birmingham, April, 1842. Price 4d.  
No. 8. Report of the Proceedings and Debates of the above Conference. 6d.  
No. 9. A Bill to secure the Representation of the People of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament, framed under the Directions of the Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, and passed, with Amendments, at the Conference of Delegates held at Birmingham, December, 1842. Foolscap folio, price 1s.  
No. 10. Abstract of the Bill amended and passed by the Conference of Complete Suffrage Delegates, held at Birmingham, December, 1842. 1d. each, or 2s. 8d. per 100.

All Orders for Tracts sent to the Depository must be accompanied by a remittance, by post-office order or otherwise.

Single Tracts, and assortments of one each, may be obtained by forwarding the price and the amount of postage, in postage stamps, to the Office of the Union, 364, Waterloo street, Birmingham.

London: Printed and Published for the "National Complete Suffrage Union," by DAVIS and HASLER, at the Depository, 4, Crane court, Fleet street.

NEW MISSIONARY BEWARD BOOK.

## AFRICAN STORIES, being the Farewell Address to Sunday Scholars in England. By Rev. R. MOFFAT.

In a few days will be published, with a beautiful Portrait on steel.

THE FAREWELL SERVICES of the Rev. R. MOFFAT, including his last Sermon preached in England.

In a few days will be published, price 3s. 6d.  
Size of Print, 17 by 13 inches.

A SPLENDID FULL-LENGTH PORTRAIT OF THE REV. R. MOFFAT, representing him, on his departure for South Africa on the morning of Monday, the 30th of January, as he stood on the Paddle-box of the Royal Sovereign, at London bridge, returning the valedictory salutations of his friends on the shore.

While this deeply interesting scene forms a memorable event in the history of this distinguished missionary, the effort of the artist has been attended with extraordinary success.

Sixth Thousand. In one thick vol. 8vo, with Map, and beautifully illustrated, cloth lettered, price 12s.

MISSIONARY LABOURS and SCENES in SOUTHERN AFRICA. By Rev. R. MOFFAT, Twenty-three years a Missionary in South Africa.

Third Thousand. In one handsome volume, 8vo, with full-length Portrait, cloth lettered, price 12s.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE of the REV. JOHN WILLIAMS, Missionary to Polynesia. Compiled from his Journals, Correspondence, and other Authentic Sources. By Rev. E. PIERCE, of Halesstead.

Second edition. Just published, in royal 12mo, 10s. 6d., with beautiful Frontispiece in Oil colours.

THE MARTYR of ERROMANGA; or, the Philosophy of Missions. Illustrated from the Labours, Death, and Character of the late Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS. By JOHN CAMPBELL, D.D.

"A work among the most extraordinary and most sterling productions of sanctified genius."—*Christian Examiner*.  
"Never before has the missionary enterprise been placed in such a variety of commanding and all-subduing aspects."—*Eccl. Mag.*

London: JOHN SNOW, Paternoster Row.

## THE EUCHARIST NOT AN ORDINANCE.

OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH: being an Attempt to prove that Eating Bread and Drinking Wine, in Commemoration of Jesus Christ, is not obligatory upon Christians. By JOSEPH GOODMAN.

The Christian religion is intended for all mankind. If all the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, who are of an age to be admissible to this ceremony, were to give it the weekly observance usually contended for, it would require an expenditure of £35,000 weekly, or £1,890,000 annually in wine only; which is much more than is expended by all our Missionary Societies in sending the Gospel to the heathen. It should also be borne in mind that the article must be conveyed from foreign countries, and can only be obtained by trading with those countries. And further, supposing the doctrine of tea-totalism to be correct, the advantage derived from the ceremony will constantly be attended by physical evil to every individual partaker, seeing his health must be injured by the act which is presumed to be appointed for the promotion of his spiritual well-being.

Is it probable that a ceremonial rite, requiring so great an expenditure of money and such an extent of foreign trade, and involving so much physical evil, should be one of the positive arrangements of the spiritual kingdom of the Messiah?

London: SHERWOOD, GILBERT, and PIERCE, Paternoster row.

## A Monthly Meeting of the LEICESTERSHIRE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

held on Tuesday, March 7th, it was unanimously Resolved—  
"That the Members of this Association have long observed with pain and surprise, the course adopted by the *Patriot* newspaper with reference to the cause of complete suffrage. That the conduct of that organ with reference to the late conference at Birmingham has been most ungenerous and unprincipled, while its vulgar and insolent abuse of Mr Sturge has excited in their minds unmingled indignation and disgust.

"They have long been convinced that the petty and time-serving behaviour of this professedly religious organ has most naturally drawn down general contempt upon the body which it professes to represent. But they feel that it has now sacrificed every claim to the confidence of protestant dissenters; and that in further supporting it they should be guilty of treachery to the sacred cause of civil and religious freedom.

"Resolved—That the above resolution be advertised in the *Nonconformist*, the *Sun*, the *Morning Advertiser*, the *Leeds Times*, and the *Leicestershire Mercury*.

## NIGHTLY SHELTER to the HOUSELESS. PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR. TREASURER—JOHN LABOUCHERE, Esq.

The Committee conducting the above Charity beg to state that the CENTRAL ASYLUM, in Playhouse yard, Whitecross street, St Luke's, was opened on Tuesday, the 3rd January, for the Reception of Inmates. The Applicants have been as follows; viz.:

|          |       |
|----------|-------|
| Men      | 3,996 |
| Women    | 718   |
| Children | 254   |

|                                |                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Total                          | 4,968 individuals. |
| Nightly Lodgings afforded them | 29,146             |
| Rations of Bread               | 66,497             |

In consequence of the unusually large number of applicants at the Central Asylum (chiefly men out of employ), your Committee opened a Second Asylum in Glasshouse street, East Smithfield, on Friday, Jan. 13, for the reception of the Houseless in that part of the metropolis. Applicants admitted:—

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Men                | 1,513 |
| Women and Children | 292   |

|                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Total            | 1,835 individuals. |
| Nightly Lodgings | 11,611             |
| Rations of Bread | 27,008             |

LIST of SUBSCRIPTIONS SINCE THEIR LAST REPORTED.

|  |   |                                 |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
| At the Committee room.                         | David Griffin, Esq. . . £1 0 0                    | Rev. R. W. Baxter . . . 2 5 0   |
| The Worshipful Company of Saddlers . . £20 0 0 |   |                                 |
| Ditto, omitted to be advertised last year      | 20 0 0  |                                 |
| Mrs W. Frere . . . . . 2 0 0                   | A. B. . . . . 1 0 0                               | W. Hopkinson, Esq. . . 1 1 0    |
| Rev. J. Grant . . . . . 1 0 0                  | Thomas Wieldon, Esq. . . 5 0 0                    | Mr and Mrs Bayne . . . 2 0 0    |
| G. M. Boyes, Esq. . . . . 1 1 0                | Lieut. - Colonel Hon. E. Douglas . . . . . 10 0 0 | Hon. Sir B. Bosanquet . . 5 0 0 |
| W. Hayward, Esq. . . . . 1 1 0                 | W. A. S. . . . . 5 0 0                            |                                 |
| John Routh, Esq. . . . . 1 0 0                 |   |                                 |
| Mrs and Miss Davis . . . 1 0 0                 |   |                                 |
| H. D. . . . . 1 0 0                            |   |                                 |
| C. W. . . . . 1 0 0                            |   |                                 |
| R. H. . . . . 0 10 0                           |   |                                 |

At Messrs Hoare and Co's. Messrs J. K. Browne and Nephew . . . . . 2 2 0

A. B. . . . . 1 0 0 T. S. . . . . 1 1 0

F. R. B. . . . . 1 0 0 H. H. H. . . . . 1 1 0

C. . . . . 0 10 0

At Messrs Nisbet and Co's. At Messrs Hatchard's.

Mrs Kennedy . . . . . 1 0 0 T. G. . . . . 5 0 0

Mrs Banks . . . . . 2 0 0

Subscriptions are received at the Treasurers', Messrs Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co.; Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart, and Co's.; Messrs Hoare and Co's.; Sir Claude Scott and Co's.; Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; Messrs Hatchard's; Messrs Nisbets; and by all the London bankers.

C. W. HICK, Chairman.

Committee-rooms, 75, Old Broad street, March 4, 1843.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

## COPY of a NOTE addressed to the Secretary of the Friendly Society of Journeymen Bookbinders, with its reply:—

"British and Foreign Bible Society, Feb. 20, 1843.

"Mr T. J. Dunning,

"By the direction of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, we forward you the enclosed 'Circular,' this day issued by them to the friends of the Society.

"The Committee are not aware of any advantage that would arise from continuing the correspondence between you and themselves.

"We are, sir, your obedient servants,  
"A. BRANDRAM, } Secretaries.  
"G. BROWNE, }

REPLY.

"Friendly Society of Journeymen Bookbinders,  
48, Drury lane, Feb. 21, 1843.

"Gentlemen,—We beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your note, with the accompanying 'Circular,' addressed to the friends of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

"We feel it to be our imperative duty, notwithstanding the intimation, that 'no advantage can arise from continuing the correspondence between us and your Committee,' to inform you, that we are in a condition to prove the entire falsehood of the statements of the 'five master bookbinders employed by your Society,' respecting the wages of their men and women before your Committee.

"Believing that your Committee would shrink from affording 'much relief to the friends' of your Society, by statements entirely false, is the only reason why, after the above intimation, we now intrude upon your notice.

"T. J. DUNNING, Secretary."

"To the Rev. Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society."

A Reply to this "Circular" and these "Statements" will be ready in a few days.

## CITY TEA WAREHOUSE, 2, BUCKLERSBURY, CHEAPSIDE.—The System adopted at this Establishment is to supply the Public with TEAS and COFFEES at the wholesale prices for Cash.

This arrangement will, it is presumed, be of immense advantage to large consumers, who will be enabled to purchase on the same Terms as the Trade, and thus save a second profit.

BLACK TEAS. s. d.

Common Tea, from 3s. Good Sound Congou . . . from 3 8

A good Family Tea for general use. . . . . 4 0

Strong Rough-flavoured ditto . . . . . 4 0

This Tea we strongly recommend as a sterling Family Tea.

Rich Pekoe Souclong, 4s. 4d. The Finest imported . . . 5 0

GREEN TEAS.

Good Common Green 3s. 8d. Hyson kind . . . . . 4 0

Hyson Tea . . . . . 4 4 The Finest Hyson . . . . . 6 0

Fine Young Hyson . . . 5 0 Finest Young Hyson . . . 5 4

Gunpowder Tea . . . 6 0 The Finest Gunpowder . . . 7 0

COFFEE.

The alteration in the tariff induces us to pay particular attention to this article, and we quote the following Prices, by which it will be seen that we have made an IMMENSE REDUCTION.

Common Coffee . . . 9d. to 1s. 0d. Good useful ditto . . . 1 2

Good Ceylon (recommended) 1 4 Finest ditto . . . 1 6

This will be found on trial a very excellent Coffee, indeed few Families would require a better.

Finest Java . . . . . 1s. 8d. Finest West India Coffee . . . 1 10

The Finest old Mocha . . . . . 2 0

Much has been said about Mocha, yet few persons have tasted Real Mocha, from the very high price it has hitherto been retailed to the public. The Connoisseur will find this a treat.

The best Cocoa . . . 8d. Soluble Cocoa . . . 9d.

Soluble Chocolate . . . . . 1s.

MANSELL and Co., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

All Goods must be paid for on delivery.

Now ready, royal 8vo, cloth, 4s.

## MAINZER'S MUSICAL GRAMMAR: Elements of Music, Theory of Chords, Counterpoint, Imitation, Fugue, Canon, &amp;c. With a Vocabulary of Musical Terms.

New Edition, stitched 2s. 6d., cloth 3s. 6d.,  
SINGING FOR THE MILLION: Second Part, containing Exercises in Imitations, Fugues, and Canons, with English words.

School Edition, 9d.; cloth backs, 1s.  
FIFTY MELODIES FOR CHILDREN, prepared for Sabbath and Day Schools, and Private Families.

Stitched, 1s.,  
MAINZER'S CHORUSES: Part IV.; Nos 25 to 32 inclusive.

Stitched, 6d.; cloth, 1s.,  
PSALM AND HYMN TUNE BOOK: Part I. Harmonised in Three Parts, for the Instruction of Congregations and Classes.

London: at the Office of MAINZER'S MUSICAL TIMES, 340, Strand.

## ORGAN MANUFACTORY.—T. C. BATES, 6, Ludgate hill, and 30, Colmore row, Birmingham. CHURCH OR CHAPEL FINGER ORGANS.

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| No. 1, Four Stops. |            |
| 1. Open Diapason   | 221 Pipes. |
| 2. Stopt Diapason  | —          |
| 3. Principal       | —          |
| 4. Fifteenth       | £78 15 0   |

With shifting movement, and an octave and half of German Pedals, in handsome Gothic cases, painted oak (or any colour), gilt speaking pipes in front, horizontal bellows to blow behind—11 feet high—6 ft 6 in. wide—3 ft 6 in. deep.

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| No. 2, Six Stops. |            |
| 1. Open Diapason  | 332 Pipes. |
| 2. Stopt Diapason | —          |
| 3. Principal      | —          |
| 4. Dulciana       | —          |
| 5. Twelfth        | —          |
| 6. Fifteenth      | £110       |

With two compound Pedals, and an octave and half of German Pedals, in handsome Gothic cases, painted oak (or any colour), gilt speaking pipes in front, horizontal bellows to blow behind—13 ft high—7 ft 6 in. wide—4 ft deep.

The bold and powerful tone of these instruments produces an effect by far more grand than any of the organs of the Old School, containing double the number of stops.

## CHINA EAST AND WEST INDIES.

EASE AND COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET.

HALL and CO., Wellington-street, Strand, London, sole Patentees of the PANNUS CORIUM, or LEATHER CLOTH BOOTS and SHOES. These articles have borne the test and received the approbation of all who have worn them. Such as are troubled with corns, bunions, gout, chilblains, or tenderness of feet from any other cause, will find them the softest and most comfortable ever invented; they never draw the feet or get hard, qualities which strongly recommend them for warm climates, where they are found easier and more durable than any other kind of shoes; they resemble the finest leather, and are cleaned with common blacking. The material sold by the yard in any quantity. Also the much-improved Patent India-Rubber Goloshes are light, durable, and perfectly waterproof. Hall and Co.'s Portable Waterproof Dresses claim the attention of all who are exposed to the wet. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks with hoods from 18s. Gentlemen's Dresses, comprising Cape, Overalls, and Hood, from 21s.; the whole can be carried with convenience in the pocket. H. and Co. invite attention to their ELASTIC BOOTS, which supersede lacing or buttoning, and are a decided support to the ankle.

## POOLOO'S CHINESE CEMENT.

THE Peculiar and Extraordinary Properties of this Composition make it one of the most useful articles ever presented to the public. It is perfectly impervious to hot or cold water, and will resist the effects of the most intense heat. So tenacious and firm is it in its hold, that a new fracture is almost certain to take place rather than a severance in the original. Thus its utility surpasses all other Cements for the fixing and mending of China, Glass, Wood, and Ivory, the setting of stones and Bells in Rings and Trinkets, &c. Sold wholesale and retail, in bottles at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. 6d., by the Proprietor's Sole Agents, BLOFELD and CO., Cutlers and Bazar-makers, 6, Middle row, Holborn; and by their appointment, at the principal Chemists and Perfumers.

BLOFELD'S London-made TABLE KNIVES, at Blofeld and Co.'s, 6, Middle row, Holborn, London.

## THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.

—The material we offer to the public has for the last seven years been found equal to silver in appearance and sweetness, and superior to it in durability. Prices of tea-sets, waiters, candlesticks, and all articles hitherto made in silver—

|                                   | Fiddle   | Threaded | King's   |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Table Spoons, full size, per doz. | Pattern. | Pattern. | Pattern. |
| 12s. 6d.                          | 28s. 0d. | 30s. 0d. | 30s. 0d. |
| Dessert do, do . . . . .          | 10s. 0d. | 21s. 0d. | 25s. 0d. |
| Tea do, do . . . . .              | 5s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d. | 12s. 0d. |
| Gravy ditto . . . . .             | 3s. 0d.  | 6s. 0d.  | 7s. 0d.  |

## THREE PAPIER MACHE TRAYS for 35s.—

A full set of three ornamental Papier Mache Tea trays, Gothic shape, for 35s.; of three Gothic iron trays, 25s.; of three convex trays, 7s. From the depressed state of trade, RIPPON and BURTON have made large ready money purchases in best japanned wares, the most varied and extensive, which are now ready for inspection, at very reduced prices, of which the above are a criterion. A single tray at the same rate.

## BRONZED FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.—

Embracing every possible variety of style and ornament. Iron fenders, three feet long, 6s.; four feet, 8s.; bronzed ditto, three feet, 8s.; four feet, 10s. 6d.; ditto, with bright tops, 10s. 6d.; very rich scroll bronzed fenders, with steel rod and moulding, and fitted with standard, 32s. Fire irons for chambers, 2s. per set; ditto, steel ditto, 4s. 6d.; handsome ditto, with cut heads, from 8s. 6d.; newest patterns, with elegant bronzed heads, 14s.

A detailed catalogue, with engravings, will be sent (gratis) post free.

RIPPON and BURTON, 12, Wells street, Oxford street. Established 1820.

## TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

Under the special Patronage of her most gracious Majesty the QUEEN, and the Royal Family.

This elegant and fragrant Preparation thoroughly eradicates all Pimples, Spots, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin, heals Chilblains, and renders a chapped and rough skin pleasantly soft and smooth. It imparts a youthful, rosy hue to the complexion, and renders the Arms, Hands, and Neck, delicately fair and soft.

CAUTION.—Much pernicious trash is now offered for sale as "KALYDOR;" it is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words, "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," are printed on the Wrapper. All others are Gross Impositions.

To protect the Public from Fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' Signature to be engraven on the Government Stamp, thus—"A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden," which is affixed to each bottle. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

Printed and Published at the Office, at No. 4, Crane Court, Fleet Street, near Fetter Lane, in the City of London, by JOHN HENRY DAVIS, of No. 76, York Road, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, on WEDNESDAY, 8th of MARCH, 1843.